The Weekly Constitution Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

JUST AS OF OLD.

I saw my love in dreams last night
Pass up the sleeping moonlit lanes,
The love-beams in her dear eyes bright,
A rosebud in her roseleaf hands.
And round me, as I nearer stept,
I felt her fond arms steal and fold,
While close against my heart she crept,
Just as of old.

The gray dawn broke, my love was gone,
The golden dream was past and dead:
I got me to the church-yard lone
Wherin my love lay buried.
I found a headstone gray with years,
I bowed me to the moss-mists cold,
I wept, and knew she saw my tears,
Just as of old.

But ever while I live alone,
This comfort comforts and soothes my care—
We two may meet again when all is done,
Far off in heaven's flower garden fair.
And by the light of ances, beyond,
Chastened, each other's face behold,
Stainless, most pure, but true and fond.
Just as of old.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

To have been in Paris during those last days of the Commune is an experience never to be let go from one's memory. Years hence, when the tender grass is growing over the bloody trenches in the Champ de Mars, and fresh-faced damsels are smiling, and the blue heavens are gracious and sweet, and a gay crowd drifts by with chatter and laughter, I shall live over in dreams those terrible days—I shall see the staring corpses at my feet. I shall shudder at the touch of icy hands, and my blood will grow cold with horror, or hot with indignation, as I seem to hear again the brutal remarks of men from whose bosoms every kindly sentiment had been for the time driven forth. And more than all, that night of fire, with its lurid scenes, its atmosphere of ghastly death, its nameless apprehensions.

We four Americans, imprisoned in Paris, partly through carelessness, partly through our own ignorance, and all of us fraternizing in our dire extremity.

Of the quartet, Mrs. March was the nominal queen—her daughter, Diana, really so. Roger, her nephew, was the escort of the party and his cousin, Diana's devoted lover. Lastly, the writer, an idle wanderer caught in the great tide which surged Parisward, and drifting happily into the good will of the Marches. Beside ourselves, a Russian gentleman, who was there for no better reason than that having seen Diana's bright eyes the year before at St. Petersburg, he had followed them as the planets follow the stars.

But in the presence of tragedy love shrinks away affrighted, and holds his peace, and if he worships still, does so in silence and with lowered breath.

Behold us, then, in our quarters in the boulevard Malesherbes, on the afternoon of that fatal Wednesday, when the last culminating horror of fire was the only thing that had remained to be added to the ghastliness of the week.

The flames from the Tuileries ran up to the sky like nothing so much as the rosy streamers of the northern lights. They spread out fan-shaped, in long, tremulous lines—the lights wavered from palest pink to lurid crimson. The red light shown on Diana's white face, and give it a strange, new beauty.

And as darkness came on, the fantastic horrors of the scene increased. The boulevard was thronged with people. Borne on the fluctuating wind came the clamor of the fusilade; now and then a shell screamed through the air, silencing all minor noises.

At about nine o'clock we went up to the garret windows to see at a greater distance, and there all along the roofs which ran in the long lines in either direction, we saw people busy watering the slates and sprinkling wet sand about. So wide and brilliant was the conflagration, that we would see the anxious faces—catch the fierce expression. From the streets below floated curses and groans.

"Oh, this wicked, wicked Paris!" sobbed Mrs. March, under her breath. "Don't you think, Mr. Ernstein, it is a judgment upon them for their sins?"

I was spared an answer by the interruption that, unnerved as we were by all we had gone through, nearly upset us. A party of eight gendarmes rudely broke in upon us, and demanded in harsh tones why two of our people were out on the roof.

Our Russian count leaned quietly on the high-backed arm-chair where Mrs. March sat trembling.

"Messieurs, the young lady and her cousin went out but for five minutes, for a taste of fresh air."

"Parbleu!" ejaculated the leader, "It is best, then, to do without fresh air for a season, though mademoiselle should lose her beauties;" and so saying, he approached his bleared and war-beaten visage close to Diana's proud, beautiful face.

Young Roger was between them in an instant.

"Stand off, sir! Insult the young lady at your peril."

"Sacre!"

The Frenchman's musket was brought to a level. His tigerish eyes glistened.

"For God's sake, gentleman," said Ivanhoff, "think what you are about! Roger, curb your temper. M'lle Captaine, these ladies and this gentleman are Americans—here under the protection of the American Minister."

The Frenchman suddenly lowered his musket, scutinized all keenly, and said:

"It is well! Soldiers, allons?"

Tramp, tramp and clatter, they went down stairs.

A dead silence fell on us for an instant. Then Diana breathed out:

"O, Roger!"

She wavered, she would have fallen, but his arms received her.

I saw Mr. Ivanhoff look at them. I noticed the expression of profound and hopeless despair which crossed his noble countenance. He turned away, leaving Diana sobbing on her cousin's shoulder.

She was a brave girl, this high-spirited thoroughbred creature. This was the only time in all those fearful days that she broke down. And now she presently rejoined us in the rear salon where we had gathered, and where Mrs. March, poor lady, trying to cheer us with that feminine remedy—a cup of tea.

Diana smiled sorrowfully as we made room for her.

"You see *mes amis*, my courage won't hold out much longer," she said, quietly.

Mrs March looked at her an instant, and then tasted her tea. But instead of drinking it, she sat down and turned white. Diana sprang up instantly.

"Are you ill, mamma?"

Mrs. March smiled weakly, gasped out a no, and fainted. This was the end of our piteous attempts at hilarity. The mother and daughter went to their rooms. Within half an hour a thundering noise shook the door.

"Put out your lights and throw open your shutters!" was the order, and we were forced to obey. The ladies came down into the *salon* then, and there we watched the long night through. Mrs. March dozed uneasily, and Diana looked wretchedly anxious. We crouched silently by the windows, and saw the flames break out here and there along the street, heard the execrations and howls of agony as some poor wretch, caught in the act of setting fire, was led away to the next port. Then a shot, and we knew it was all over.

Once a woman's sharp, piercing shriek drove us all to the window instantly. There, in the midst of the blaze which had suddenly sprung up, in the center of the blinding, merciless light stood a tall, beautiful girl, her black hair streaming on her shoulders, her face alight and noble.

"What have you in your pocket?" yelled the soldiers who had taken her.

"Only a little kindling for my fire," she said, with a vague, sad smile.

They sprang upon her, they clutched at her like wild beasts, and down fell the hidden bottle of petroleum, and up went the most demoniac yell that ever smote my ears. It was well that a bold officer had her in charge. The musket shot which rang out five minutes afterward was kinder than those madmen would have been. Think of our tender-hearted women compelled to hear and know all this!

But worse was to come. It wanted only one hour of daylight when Mrs. March, moaning and tossing uneasily about, half uttered a wish for some cooling, refreshing drink.

Our own stores were exhausted, but there was a wine shop around the corner. The seller knew us and would oblige us in our need.

"I will go!" said Roger March. Mr. Ivanhoff arose.

"Remain here M. Roger, and let me have the pleasure of serving the ladies."

"Thank you," returned Roger coldly, in the foolish pride of youth. "It is my place to care for my relations."

"You must not go," said Diana. "It is as much as your lives are worth to venture into the street."

Her tone was full of tender anxiety, her sweet face beseeching and sorrowful.

The count saw and thought it was all for his rival. He went swiftly up to Diana, took her hand, bowed low over it, and turning hurriedly, went out.

With an exclamation, Roger followed him.

We ran to the window to watch. The whole street was as light as day, and we saw the two side by side, saw them stopped once, twice, and allowed to pass on. They entered the shop. A little interval of silence and waiting and they came out again, and arm in arm came down the street.

Just then there turned in from the grand bouvelard a squad of the Versaillais, fierce-looking, blood-thirsty men, their passions only whetted by the carnage in which they had shared.

It was under our bay window that our friends were stopped and interrogated. We saw the bottle of wine plucked from Roger's breast-pocket.

"It is only wine, monsieur," said Roger.

"Devil's wine"! said the commandant, and an ominous growl went up from the soldiers.

Swift as thought, Diana broke from my detaining hand and fled down stairs. I followed speedily, and was in time to see her fling the house door wide open. But too late, ah, forever too late, for such heavenly mediation as she purposed.

In the space of an instant Roger was wrenched away from his friend and faced against the wall. The muskets were raised, the shot screamed through the air.

"My God, O my God."

The cry was from Roger's lips, when he stood unharmed. M. Ivanhoff had sprung forward, and, interposing his own body, received the whole fire.

A cry rang out:

"Soldiers, hold your hands!"

I knew the voice.

"Captain Diderot, is it you?"

Felix Diderot was an old fellow student and knew me well. He listened now with regret to my explanation.

"A cruel blunder. Guards, carry the man in?"

They took up M. Ivanhoff and laid him in the hall. Then the tide ebbed and we were alone—alone in the presence of the great mystery which everywhere hems in our mortal being.

The pale gray dawn shone in. It fell on the gargoyles and griffins of uncouth shape, which decorated the stately hall, and it lay on the pale upturned face of the dying man.

Diana knelt on the marble floor by his side, blindly striving to staunch the blood which, flowing from his noble heart, stained her white garments.

"It is useless, but it does not matter. I die willingly, since it was to save him whom you love," he said, while his eager eyes looked their last upon her face.

But something rang out low and clear—something that even her heart-broken sobs could not hinder.

"O Ivan, Ivan, it is you whom I love!"

A sudden illumination overswept his face.

"My love, my love!" he faltered.

And so, on the tide of that new and wonderful happiness he floated out toward the other shore.

IT is said that twenty-seven children were recently born within twenty-four hours at Enterprise, Mo. "Enterprise!"—well, we should say so, love.—[Courier-Journal.

WINTER SUNRISE.

They miss this glorious sight
Who still upon the pillow rest their head—
That first long ray upslanting rosy red
From clouds of night;

Then, like a burnished shield,
The sun's broad disc mounts in the purple sky;
White, white as virgin snow, the hoar-frosts lie
On street and field.

An allegory fair
Of life's undreamed-of possibilities!
You burning orb above, yet still there lies
The hoar-frost there.

So do I spend my strength
In vain, it often seems; and wearily
Still "Vanity of vanities!" I cry.
And yet, at length,

I know that sun will gain
Each day a mightier force, as onward speed
The days of Summer. Sure therein I reap
My lesson plain;

That lesson, Persevere!
Press on; and thou shalt make thy prescence felt;
Be strong; and all the morning frosts shall melt
In noontide clear.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

THE BRIDAL OF THE ROSE.

Fanned by delicious odors from the south,
And crowned with light, the lovely Rosebud grew!
A Sunbeam came and kissed her ruddy mouth,
Chasing away the diamond drops of dew!
She hung her head, whereon a wreath of green
Meekly adorned her fair and faultless face!
The kingly Sunbeam hailed her for his queen,
And feasted on the banquet of her grace!
All day his kisses pressed her fragrant mouth,
While round them sang the birds unceasingly!
All day the winds were blowing from the south,
And lillies murmured underneath the tree!
No clouds obscured her lover from her view—
The sky above was one broad dome of blue!

The butterflies, with gorgeous silken wings,
Came near the Rose upon her bridal morn!
The music of a thousand mystic things,
Like wedding bells, upon the air was borne!
A white convolvulus had climbed the tree
And close it pressed behind the blushing bride!
Around them gaily hummed the velvet bee—
On opening buds that bloomed on every side!
A veil of splendor o'er the Rose was thrown!
The linnet sang: "The bridal hour hath come!"
And so the Sunbeam made the Rose his own!
And Love, immortal Love, made glad their home!
Her ruby leaves unclosed for very bliss,
And heavenward lifted up her face to his!

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

There is a marked preference this season for simple suits of washing goods for morning wear. The simplest and least expensive of these are made of seersucker, or rather of the striped gingham known by that name. This is very durable, washes well, comes in stripes of brown or grayish-blue with white, and is sold for 12½ cents a yard. That with even stripes makes up prettily when trimmed with ruffles of the same, or else with many rows of white braid. The belted sacque and long rounded apron overskirt is the prettiest model for such suits, though many ladies use loose polonaise patterns. This seersucker, with which the stores are overstocked, also makes pretty wrappers, blouse-waists and children's dresses. The plaited blouses-waists are now worn in basque style, that is, they extend over the hips, and are trimmed on the edge, instead of being tucked away out of sight below the belt. For more expensive and dressy wash suits, the choice is the open-worked ecru batiste, or else the dark blue, either plain or dotted.

One of the most elegant novelties is the scarf of fine Valenciennes worn tied around the neck, with loose hanging loops and ends. It is made of Valenciennes insertion, with lace on the sides and ends. This is cooler looking than the long black lace scarfs now universally worn.

The fashionable belt for black dresses, worn alike with basques and polonaises, is entirely covered with jet beads, as if made of solid jet; a fringe of jet hangs from the lower edge. New black sashes are of gros grain ribbon, embroidered with jet clusters in each end, and richly fringed. With plain morning suits a belt ribbon is worn, and a square bow with short ends is made of narrow gros grain ribbon and fastened on the left side, or else directly in front.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

Fine twilled stuffs resembling the camel's hair worn by ladies are the choice fabrics for gentlemen's summer suits. These are imported in very dark blue, black and white, and are employed for the entire suit. The coat is either a reefing sack or a cut-away coat. There is also a special preference for checked suits in gray or brown shades, to be used for business suits in town, and for traveling and morning wear out of town. The coat with these is the London walking coat, single-breasted, buttoned high on the breast by a single button, and cut away. The single-breasted vest may be with or without a collar. The trousers are the loose English shape without spring bottoms. If the suit is designed especially for traveling and excursions, the coat is a double-breasted sack. For afternoons at country seats and the summer hotels, and on all occasions where the full-dress swallow-tail is not required, dark cloth frock coats are worn, and are longer than those lately in vogue. White duck vests are cut double-breasted, fastened by four buttons, and consequently not very low. White, brown and gray linen coats, and, indeed, whole suits of linen, will be worn.

English-looking neckties of light checks and changeable colors, with small figures in them, are chosen for morning and day wear with the English check and twilled suits already described. Those with lengthwise stripes are also popular. For more dressy wear are grenadine neckties, either black or blue, with plain ground, or perhaps small white spots, blocks or Japanese figures; these cost $1 50. Very black-blue China crape are worn by ladies and gentlemen. The fancy for folded white lawn ties continues; gentlemen of fine complexion buy them by the dozen, and wear these cool clerical cravats all summer.

There is little of comfort or beauty, however, in the colored socks which it is now the caprice to wear. Merchants say that dark navy blue and bright scarlet Balbriggan socks are far more saleable than the cool-looking ecru and flesh-colored Balbriggans. These gay colors will, it is said, be worn with low shoes and white pantaloons. They cost $1 50 a pair. Ecru silk hose with colored lisle-thread stripes are $2 a pair. Striped lisle-thread socks are $1.

FOR YOUTHS AND SMALL BOYS.

It is a difficult question with mothers to know how to dress youths who are not yet men, nor are they small boys. The best houses provide for these the Chesterfield suit of dark fine cloth bound with galloon. The coat has a short skirt, and copies the styles fashionable for gentlemen. A dark cloth coat, with white batiste pantaloons and white vest, is their fashionable summer dress suit. They also wear brown and white linen and duck suits.

Smaller boys wear knee pantaloons until they are ten years old. Sailor suits now in vogue have double-breasted jacket, or reefing sack with a sailor collar. The blouse sailor shirt is still worn. The prettiest are light cream color and white flannel, with blue anchors for ornament. The regular pea-jacket is also worn by these little fellows. Their common suits are made of colored linen and of the excellent gray cassimeres that wash like cotton. These have double-breasted skeleton blouses and knee pantaloons. Bought ready-made they cost from $6 to $10; made to order they are from $10 to $18.

Large boys wear the stiff English hats of Milan braid, with high crowns, closely curled brims, and blue ribbon band. Ladies are also using these hats during summer when riding on horseback. For small boys are rice Dunstables, with tapering crowns, rolled turban brims and a black velvet band, $4. Blue and brown mixed straws to match boys' suits are $3. Beautiful sailor hats for little fellows are of English soft straw, with wide soft brims, and blue ribbon band with streamers; price $2,50 to $4.—[Harper's Bazar.

FARM NOTES.

SUMMER FEED FOR COWS.

A pasture stocked with all our best grasses, so that a succession of growth will be maintained during the summer season, is and ever will be, during suitable weather, the perfect paradise for the dairy cow. Good grass, abundant in quantity and easy of access, is the very perfection of food, and wherever these conditions are fully complied with, and the cow protected from inclement weather, no kind of additional food will increase the quantity or improve the quality of her milk.

Whenever the quantity of milk a cow may give can be increased by other kind of food furnished her, the evidence is conclusive to me that her pasture is either insufficient in quantity or inferior in quality.

During the season of 1846, 1847 and 1848, I instituted a series of experiments, which were conducted with all the care I was able to bestow, for the express purpose of testing the value of the various kinds of cattle-feed in connection with pasturage. And in every instance I found that, while my cows obtained sufficient good fresh grass, feeding meal and shorts, either with or without whey, would not increase the quantity of milk, or the quantity of butter or cheese. But as soon as the pasturage supply failed to afford all the cows required, or as the grass became less succulent, as it usually does toward the latter part of July or before the middle of August, I found that each kind of grain fed would increase the yield of butter and cheese. From experiments I came to the following conclusions, viz:

First—That buckwheat bran, when only the best of the flour was removed, would produce the greatest amount of milk, but that the cow would lose in weight or fall off in condition, whether it was fed with whey or water.

Second—That oatmeal would increase the quantity of milk nearly as much as buckwheat, and that the cow would gain in weight at the same time twice as fast as the cow fed with buckwheat would lose in weight.

Third—That wheat shorts (costing at that time ten dollars per ton, and before the millers knew how to dust out every particle of flour) were next to oats in value for the production of milk.

Fourth—That barley would rank as number four for the production of milk, and as number two for increasing the weight of the cow.

Fifth—That cornmeal would stand number five producing milk, and as number one for increasing the weight of the cow. But little of the corn and barley meal was fed alone, but most of it fed with wheat shorts mixed in equal quantities by weight.

My sixth conclusion is, that grass is better food than any kind of grain for dairy cows, where milk alone is the object sought, and that no dairyman on good grass lands costing less than $60 per acre, can afford to feed it during the summer season in connection with pasturage.—[Correspondent American Stock Journal.

A CONVENIENT WAY TO MEASURE LAND.

If the lines are already established the plan can be measured with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes by means of a neat red pole, made as follows: Procure a stick of pine, whitewood, basswood, or almost any other timber, one and a half inches square, and sixteen and one-half feet long. Dress each end, tapering from the middle, so that the pole will be one and a half inches square at each end. Such a pole will be light and stiff. Now graduate one side with the marks representing feet and inches, and graduate another side to indicate a surveyor's links. A pole one rod in length must be equal to twenty-five links. To divide one side correctly, let a mechanic's compass be adjusted so that the points will divide the distance into twenty-five equal paces or links. A line can be measured with such a pole nearly as accurately as with a surveyor's chain. If a person does not understand how to multiply chains and links, let him compute the measurement by square feet. In one acre there are 43,560 feet. Measure any length and breadth of a square plat, multiply the one by the other, and divide the product by 43,560, which will give the number of acres and the number of square feet representing the fraction of an acre. If it is desirable to measure a triangular plat, two sides of which lie at right angles, measure these two sides, multiply the distance in feet one by the other, and divide that product by two, which will indicate the number of square feet, by 43,560, and the quotient will represent the number of acres.—[Phrenological Journal.

POTATO YEAST.

The following is in every instance sure, provided it is made according to directions:

Boil and mash ten peeled potatoes; one small handful of hops tied in a bag, and boiled in one quart of water; rub the mashed potato through the colander; stir together well; then add a coffee cup of sugar; let it stand a few minutes; then pour on two-thirds of a quart of cold water, and when luke-warm, stir in one pint of good yeast, and set in a moderately warm place to rise. When well fermented, put into a stone jug; cork tightly. For one loaf of bread, use a teacup of yeast. Put one or two tablespoonsful of melted butter and one-third of a tablespoonful of soda in the bread when you mix it, after the sponge is sufficiently light. Of course a little salt.

HOW PRIZE BUTTER IS MADE.

At a recent exhibition of the Chester County Agricultural Society, Pennsylvania, Isaac Acker received the first prize on butter, who on being called on for his mode of management, remarked as follows: He feeds ten quarts of cornmeal and bran to each cow, per day, with hay. Does not think that corn fodder makes good butter. The temperature of the cream at churning was fifty-seven degrees, and it was churned from twelve to twenty minutes. Uses six ounces of salt and three ounces of white sugar to twenty pounds of butter. Uses an Embree butter-worker, with a sponge and cloth, and did not wash the butter with water, Mr. Acker believes that the essentials to make the dairy business pay are good cows, well fed and well taken care of, good and convenient dairy house and appliances, and then produce a good article and sell it at a high price. One year ago his cows averaged 230 pounds each.

SALT FOR HOGS.

An English agricultural paper, the Gardener's Chronicle, relates the death of one sow in pigs, another with a litter, and of eleven small pigs, of what was called strike on the brain. The pigs were taken with what seemed to be epileptic fits; they suffered great pain, uttering occasional shrieks, and constantly throwing back their heads convulsively. They died in a few hours after the first seizure. On examining these pigs, the brain was found all right; the stomach and intestines were inflamed in large patches, showing that death was caused by irritant poison taken in the swill. On making inquiries, it was found that a quantity of waste salt had been cast into the swill barrels to get rid of it. The lesson to be learned is, that while dry salt is wholesome for pigs when taken voluntarily, when it is given in excess in such a way that they are obliged to take it, it is a deadly poison.

VARIETIES.

AN inventive genius in Ohio proposes to furnish horses with false teeth, so as to conceal their age.

SHEBOYGAN has three young ladies who claim to have refused Sartoris when he was a farmer there.

"Mother, may I go out to sing?
Yes, my darling daughter;
Pray for those wicked sellers of gin,
And make them take to water."

SCRANTON, it is stated, has from one to two million dollars' worth of pig-iron, for which there is at present no profitable market.

A ST. LOUIS man got into an ice chest to cool himself, but perspiration was turned into expiration, as the man died a few days afterwards

THE concert saloon girls of San Francisco have gained a victory, it having been decided that under the law women can wait and attend in saloons as long as they do not dance or sing.

ACCORDING to a statement in the Pottsville Journal the largest locomotive in the world is the "Pennsylvania," on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The diameter of the cylinder is twenty inches, the stroke twenty-six inches, the number of driving wheels twelve, the diameters of the drivers four feet, the weight of the engine alone sixty tons.

THE will of the eccentric Mr. Gerard provides for the giving of silver medals to "the most amiable boys and girls in some of the New York schools, inasmuch as it places within the reach of children not gifted with extraordinary intellect or a morbid love of study prizes in recognition of qualities quite as pleasing, if not as useful."

A SUNDAY school inquiry and answer may be told as follows: "Tommy Howell, can you tell me what is meant by the word miracle, so often used in the Bible which you now hold in your hand?" "Yes," Miss Harvey, I think I can. 'Ma says if you and Captain Smith, who was with you at the Presbyterian picnic, don't marry pretty soon it will be a miracle."

THE recent hailstorm in Clayton county, Georgia, did much damage. The shingles and boards on the house-tops were split by the hailstones, the crops were demolished, and an immense amount of timber and fencing were blown down. The average depth of the hailstones was about twelve inches. The hailstones were generally about the size of guinea fowls' eggs.

AT the interior summer resort, says the New York Mail, just so soon as the "city folks" get fairly settled the villagers get up a fair or strawberry festival for the benefit of some broken-down clergyman or imaginary Sunday-school. At the fair you are invariably swindled by the old maids of the town, and the festival means seven diseased strawberries on a plate sprinkled with boarding-house sugar.

CRUSADERS IN CONVENTION

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT LIBRARY HALL.

YESTERDAY AND LAST EVENING'S SESSION—A LARGE NUMBER OF DELEGATES FROM ABROAD PRESENT—OHIO WELL REPRESENTED — PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION — INTERESTING ADDRESSES, &C., &C.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

Pursuant to call, the Womens' State Temperance Convention met yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, in Library Hall. There was a large attendance of delegates from abroad, comprising all the more prominent crusaders of Pennsylvania and cities of Ohio not far distant from Pittsburgh. All the leading members of the Pittsburgh Union, together with the more prominent delegates from abroad, were assigned positions on the stage. There were probably one hundred ladies on the stage. The main auditorium and other parts of the hall were crowded with people, who manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings, notwithstanding the great heat.

The first half-hour of the Convention was spent in devotional exercises.

WELCOMING THE DELEGATES.

At ten o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Ellis called the Convention to order, and extended a fitting address of welcome to the delegates, in which he stated that the object of meeting together was to take counsel for the social and religious improvement of the various districts they represented.

Mrs. Dr. Swift was then nominated temporary Chairman, and after a motion had been put and carried that a committee of seven persons be appointed on permanent organization, a psalm was sung.

Mrs. Logan offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of thirteen on Business, to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

After another hymn was sung Gen. F. H. Lane was introduced to the audience. He referred to the vast numbers present and thought that the Convention would have a most salutary effect in helping to overthrow the accursed whisky traffic. He exhorted those present to earnest united effort in behalf of temperance.

Mrs. Swift here announced the Committee on Permanent Organization, as follows: Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Oudry, Mrs. Chas. Brown and Mrs. Elliott, and the committee retired for deliberation.

VIEWED FROM NEW JERSEY.

Mr. J. B. Graw, a member of the press from New Jersey, and Grand Worthy Chief Templar, was called upon for an address. He said he had never seen so many ladies collected together in convention. In New Jersey they had read of the successes of this movement in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He referred to the great influence exerted by the ladies all over the land and argued that united effort on their part would be finally rewarded by a grand success, as success had been finally met in the agitation against slavery.

Mrs. Dr. M. Hill, of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Johnson, of Allegheny, both made impressive speeches, when the following persons were announced as members of the Business Committee: Mrs. Dr. Swift, Mrs. J. I. Logan, Miss H. E. Davis, Mrs. Motheral, Mrs. Graham, Mr. Kaufman, Gen. Lane, Mr. Agnew, Dr. Swift, Mrs. Torrence, Mrs. Finlay Magoffin, Mr. Bradford, Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, New Castle, and Mrs. Vankirk, of Elizabeth.

Several of the visiting delegates then expressed a desire to hear a few remarks from one of the Pittsburgh crusaders who had been confined, when Mrs. Vanhorn appeared upon the stage, and delivered one of her vigorous and inimical speeches.

CLERGYMEN'S ADDRESSES.

The Rev. Mr. McIlyar was the next speaker. He had been identified with the ladies' movement ever since its inauguration in this city. He reported a great decrease of sales by the liquor men since the movement began. His speech was attentively listened to throughout by the audience.

The Rev. E. B. Snyder, of this city, had one thought to offer. He had met a gentleman who had been at the Brewers' Congress, and how different the scene at the opening of the two conventions. He spoke at some length on the difference of the two meetings, after which the Rev. Mr. Bradford said he had attended several conventions throughout the Western States, and though they were grand sights, he had seen none equaling this.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Hill, from the Business Committee, then submitted a list of officers, as follows: Mrs. Black, President; Mrs. J. I. Logan, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. Magoffin and Mrs. Dr. Marchan, Secretaries, and a long list of Vice Presidents. The report was adopted, and the various ladies elected to the offices named.

Mrs. Black was called upon, and made a brief speech expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon her.

On motion of Mr. Morris, a committee of five on Resolutions was appointed, as follows: Mrs. Rev. J. D. Herr, Mrs. Magoffin, Mrs. E. E. Swift, Rev. Mr. Ellis, Rev. E. B. Snyder and Luther S. Kaufman.

After singing the long-metre doxology, and benediction by Prof. Blanchard of Chicago, the convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention assembled again at half-past one o'clock. The attendance was somewhat larger than at the morning session.

After the usual devotional exercises, Mrs. Black, President, stated that the report of the Committee on Resolutions was next in order.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis stated that the committee were not yet ready to report, and would be glad to hear any resolution that might be recommended by the audience.

As no response was made, the Rev. Mr. Ormand, of Sharon, was called upon for a five minutes' speech. He gave at some length an account of the overthrow of the liquor traffic in his town. He favored radicalism in temperance, in fact did not believe in conservativism in any principle. He said it was only by earnest radical effort that the glorious victory for temperance had been achieved in Sharon. Women, by combining, he said, can accomplish much reform; and temperance reform is one in which they can especially be successful. The speaker would have no drinker in the church, and no church member should encourage drinking in any manner.

A PROHIBITORY LAW.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was sung by the audience after Mr. Ormond's speech, when the President read the following resolution, submitted by one of the audience, which was referred to the committee:

Resolved, That we will not give this contest up until we have a strict prohibitory law.

Bishop Pugh was called for, and a gentleman arose and said that he was a Pugh, but not a Bishop. The gentleman spoke of his sympathy for the ladies, assuring them that he was with them heart and soul.

PRAYER IN NATIONAL REFORM.

Prof. Blanchard of Chicago was next introduced, and delivered an able and interesting discourse on the above subject. The gentleman proved an eloquent speaker and succeeded in holding the closest attention from his audience throughout his whole address. The discourse abounded with fresh and vigorous thought, and contained many suggestions of great value to the temperance toilers, as well as to the people at large.

The audience then arose and joined in singing the "Battle Hymn of the Women's Crusade."

The Rev. Dr. Howard was called upon, but was not present, and the Rev. Mr. Farris made a few brief remarks.

A CLEVELAND CHAMPION.

Mrs. Dr. Hill, of Cleveland, O., was next introduced to the audience. She was glad that she had the privilege of attending such a large and enthusiastic meeting of those who favor temperance. She referred to the evils of intemperance and went on to speak of the ladies' work and its results in Ohio. She referred to the origin of the crusade movement, and spoke of the views held upon it, when it was first announced. She spoke of the mob in Cleveland on one occasion of the ladies visits and stated that she was aroused to the work by the riot. She related a number of incidents recorded in the Bible, drawing consolation from each of them for the ladies in their work.

"Tell me the old, old story," was then sung by the audience, after which Mrs. Black announced that the rest of the afternoon session would be devoted to hearing general addresses from delegates. Mrs. Reese of Alliance was the first speaker, and told of the success of the work in her town.

Mrs. Hill then read a communication from a wife asking that the prayers of the Convention be offered for a father and husband now lying at his home in this city dangerously ill with the delirium tremens. The invalid, the communication stated, was the son of a minister.

RADICALISM IN TEMPERANCE.

Another hymn was sung, when Mrs. Moore, of Sharon, addressed the Convention. She spoke in a determined manner, upbraiding those ministers who had held aloof from the women's movement. She stated that at home she was called a radical in the temperance movement, and she felt flattered at receiving this distinction. She was glad she was a radical, and hoped she would remain such till the liquor traffic was wiped from the face of the earth. The lady closed her addressed by telling of the results of the temperance people's labors at Sharon.

Mrs. Johnson, of Allegheny, was the next speaker. She rather differed from the views of the last speaker in regard to the clergymen. She thought the clergy had afforded them great help. She was no friend, however to those who opposed the ladies movement.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock last evening, and the exercises were opened with the usual devotional services, after which a list of additions to the Vice Presidents was announced.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

Mrs. M. W. Banes was introduced as the first speaker of the evening, and the above was announced as her theme. The lady is one of the most earnest workers at Springfield, Ohio, her home, and has already done good service for the temperance cause. Her speech was received with great applause. She thought the conflict cannot always last, but must be brought to a successful issue. Many temperance men say to the women, pray on, pray right on, its a good cause and though it may be years, it must result well. So she would say to these men, vote on, vote right on, its a good cause and must result in prohibition. [Applause.] Other men who are or claim to be temperance men do not think it right for the women to enter into the crusade. These men are no help to the cause. The lady referred to the misery and injury of intemperance, showing to one and all, the need of pushing the conflict to a successful issue. There is a branch of this work for men to do that will not interfere with the women's movement. This branch is most effectual if properly used—it is at the ballot box. [Applause.] There are a thousand deaths per day by drink, while thousands of dollars are hourly spent for the death dealing liquid. Now there must be law to stop this wholesale loss and misery. There can be no government carried on successfully without law. Our existence depends upon law; law is the pivot upon which moves the universe. Through the papers and entreaties, the saloons may be closed, but what is to keep them closed? It is strange if this women's movement does not bring forth the proper law-maker. It may not surprise us if this movement splits parties and creeds. [Applause.] Women having sown the seed, it was the duty of men to aid in the reaping. In conclusion Mrs. Banes argued for a law to stop the manufacture of liquor, and said Americans can accomplish it. The speaker, when she sat down, was loudly applauded for some minutes.

Mr. Morris moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Blanchard and Mrs. Banes for their very able addresses. Carried.

Mr. Ellis moved to amend "that we recommend them as first-class temperance lecturers."

The audience joined in singing "Our God is marching on," after which Miss Renwick, of Allegheny, was called upon and made a brief address.

A collection was then taken up to defray expenses.

After a few remarks from Mr. French, a special call was made for Rev. Mr. Blanchard, who appeared and made a short but telling speech, showing the evils of intemperance. He said there was considerable talk about getting women into their kitchens, but what the women want is kitchens to go into and which they are deprived of by drink. [Applause.]

The Convention then adjourned until this morning after singing the 53d psalm.

PINCHBECK AND BEER.

[N. O. Times.]

It will be remembered by our readers that P. B. S. Pinchbeck, Esq., while in company with some gentlemen—one of whom we believe was ex-Gov. Warmoth—was refused a drink at the lager beer saloon of Hugo Redwitz. The incident created much remark at the time, many wondering at the temerity of the bold Redwitz in refusing our august Senator the coveted draught wherewith to slake his thirst. Others thought that the poor man was overpowered with the unusual honor accorded him by the unlooked for presence of the illustrious Senator; that in consequence of this he forgot the lager for so long a time that Mr. Pinchbeck naturally concluded that there was a lack of that true respect and prompt acquiesence due from the white man to the colored gentleman.

These are all hearsays for which we cannot vouch; but this we can say, that P. B. S. Pinchback has entered suit for the sum of $5,000 damages accrued from the loss of that glass of lager.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, June 27, 1874

THE people still compare their tax receipts, and find the average increase to be about 150 per cent. Very consoling, is it not, gentle tax payer?

THE Democracy of Missouri join with their brethren of Pennsylvania and Ohio and designate the 26th of August, as the day for holding their State Convention.

HON. THOMAS HOWARD flings his banner to the breeze, and challenges all comers, but particularly Mr. Negley, for Congressional honors. Mr. Howard will make it warm for the back-payster. Read his letter in to-day's POST.

THE Prohibitionists met in convention Thursday, and adjourned without making any nominations, until the second of July. They wish to take a look at the candidates of the old parties, and if any of them please them, they will consider their case.

THE proprietors of the White Sulphur Springs have also succeeded in securing Grant to advertise their hotel. They have fitted up apartments for his accommodation. Ulysses who never declines anything in the shape of a donation will occupy them as soon as Congress adjourns. Office-seekers secure your rooms.

BEN. BUTLER made the fur fly among his opponents of the House on Friday night. His speech was a fine exposition of the lack of principle and honesty among the Radical leaders in Congress. But then Butler is no better than the rest of them, which deprives his opposition of pith and point.

THE Dispatch wants us to instruct it how it would have enhanced the value of greenback currency to have given it a gold value in the payment of the 5-20 bonds. We admit our inability to do it. We once heard of a French Protector who undertook, in a series of lectures, to teach a stove to speak the Chinese language. But that was an easy task compared with teaching the Dispatch anything.

TREASURER MAGEE'S explanation in the Dispatch does not explain anything He says there have been deficiencies every year since 1868, but don't tell why or how they occurred. Mere overestimates do not make deficiencies. Mr. Magee places these deficiencies at $149,000. Mr. Snodgrass gives them st $772,000. Why this difference of more than $600,000? There are such things as explanations that do not explain anything, and Mr. Magee's is one of them.

WE know of a piece of property in the Fourteenth Ward which is valued at six times as much as it cost fifteen years ago, and the taxes upon it for city purposes alone are twenty times as much as they were then and about ten times as much as they were the first years of consolidation. And there are many more pieces of property in the rural wards that make a like showing. Note. The improvements on the land alluded to are the same as they were fifteen years ago.

THE Dispatch has been on the fence for some time, with a very strong leaning toward the Ring, but finding that current is going to sweep its favorites away, it leaps down on the opposite side, and tries to become a leader of the people. But its hypocrisy is too patent to deceive any one. It has defended the Ring and denounced and ridiculed THE POST by turns, while we were engaged in unearthing the very things it now pretends to denounce. As a leader after the real fight is equal, the Dispatch is a miraculous success.

THE N. Y. Times, long recognized as the leading organ of the Administration, takes issue with Mackey-Errett Commercial's opinion regarding the New York Sun. It says:

> Now that the frauds in the management of the District of Columbia have been thoroughly brought to light, a great many papers are claiming the credit of first discovering these frauds. It seems, therefore, a bare act of justice to state that the New York Sun was the journal that first scented out Murtagh and the other swindlers, and which has been instramental in bringing them before the public in their true characters.
>
> The Sun was also the first to unearth the Credit Mobilier steal and is entitled to the gratitude of every honest man. Dana never fears a thief or a ring of thieves.

THE principal points in the amended bankrupt law are that forty days of default in the payment of commercial paper are required instead of, fourteen, under the existing law; that one-fourth of the entire number of the creditors, and one-third of the amount of debts, must join in the petition for involuntary bankruptcy; that the new law shall apply to the pending cases in bankruptcy instituted since Dec. 1, when the debts secured by the suit shall have been paid, or when a majority of the creditors ask for a discontinuance; that a voluntary bankrupt shall be discharged upon the payment of 30 per cent. of his indebtedness; that an involuntary bankrupt shall be discharged when he shall have been proved innocent of any fraud; and that the fees and expenses of bankruptcy proceedings shall be reduced temporarily until the Supreme Court shall establish a new system, looking to permanent reduction and simplification.

THE DOUBLED TAXATION.

Any taxpayer in this city who may take his tax receipts for 1873 and compare them with what has been paid or by statements furnished is required to pay in 1874, will find that the imposition has at least been doubled, and in some cases more than doubled. THE POST has never swerved nor shrunk from its duty in warning the people that the headlong extravagance, the scandalous corruption of the dominant party would result in just such a calamity as this. We said years ago that the City Hall job was an iniquitous one—that that miserable structure would cost four times as much as the people were told it would cost at the time of the inception of the foul and secret plan of the building of it.

—And in order to place the blame of this double taxation upon the proper shoulders, let us state that it is the first fruits of "Equalization," the author of which is Wm. C. McCarthy, a prominent Ring Radical, endorsed by his party by his election to the office of Mayor, after he had prepared this Equalization outrage. He was chosen, too, by the mere force of party drill, over a man every way more fit to fill the office, and whose views on this question were well known to the people.

—So this monstrous system of taxation was wholly and purely devised and executed by the Radical Ring.

—We said that the Penn avenue act was a monstrous assumption of power which would enable a few men to exercise the therefore jealously denied privilege of giving to the same men—the commissioners under that act for any given "improvement"—the right to levy taxes and to contract for the disposal of the same.

—We said that the stupendous scheme for a new Water Works would involve the expenditure of five or six, instead of two millions, and that the whole project was wild and wicked.

—And yet all our warnings were attributed most untruly to the fact that the party of which we are the organ represented but the Democratic minority of the people, and that all we said was dictated by mere opposition to the party in power. The organs of Radicalism sneered at our honest apprehensions—declared that they were frivolous or false—and the officials of the Ring persistently and insolently denied us that free access to public records, which every citizen is entitled to, whereby we could have proved what we could only show as the result of close and painful observation of the prodigality of the men who were conducting public affairs. It really seemed as if the majority, bound in soul and sense by the manacles of the Radical Ring, would not have believed us even though the truth of what we said were attested by Omniscience itself.

—But at last the proof has come. The City Hall has cost as much as we said it would, although neither honesty, decency, nor fair persuasion can induce the contumacious Commissioners who built it to render to the people a statement of their accounts, the amount of their expenditures nor how those expenditures were made—whether contracts were fairly open to all holders—whether there are one thousand or two hundred thousands of dollars' worth of bonds issued,—in short they will tell us nothing.

—And the Water Committee's proceedings are equally mysterious and equally indefensible. We know that a quarter of a million of the Water Bonds were sold by an underling of the Committee's, that the proceeds were given to a failing "Ring" bank in the fallacious hope that its fall could be prevented, and that the said 250,000 dollars are not yet restored to the Treasury. But we do not know nor we cannot find out what other "deficiency" there is but we know that the wit and insolence of the financial officials of the City are tried to their utmost to conceal the true state of the rotten case.

—And the outrages perpetrated under the infamous Penn avenue act are now apparent to all. Adventurous contractors, the owners of worthless patents for all sorts of useless pavements have beset and beguiled the too easily convinced Commissioners for various "improvements", who, giving a few hours of sorely begrudged time to the making of contracts that have involved millions, the payment of which poverished many a poor and honest taxpayer; and for his comfort he is tauntingly told that his property upon which he cannot pay the assessment will be increased in value!

But now the grand result has come or rather the first part of it. The astonishment, mortification, and in many cases absolute despair of the anxious taxpayers as they retire from the offices of the County and the City Treasurer, with the receipts or statement of their tax bills, too sadly proves the truth of the warnings we have given for the last five or six years.

And yet the insolent organs of the "Ring," the Gazette, the Commercial the Dispatch, and the rest, have had the brazen insolence to deny that the expenditures of public money were prodigal and shameful, or, that the taxes would be increased! And they have abused and vilified us for our attempts to give the people true information.

—We ask of all honest and thoughtful men to remember our constant warnings on this subject. We ask that they shall believe, that in this matter of taxation and the reckless extravagance of the dominant party, we always have spoken and written as Democratic citizens and not as Democratic partisans merely. Have not our predictions all come true? Has not the City Hall cost twice, thrice as much as we were all told it would? Do not the Water Contracts already given out amount to twice as much as the whole work was to cost, and have not the funds procured from the needless sale of the Water Bonds been shamefully misapplied? Have not the salaries of the officials employed in this knavish work been double what they should have been? And in short has not the money of the people been wickedly squandered.

—Let every man examine his tax receipts and he can answer these questions. And while he does this let him remember that THE POST, through all sorts of obloquy and discouragement has steadily warned him of the consequences that now alarm every man who has taxes to pay.

WILL THEY?

When Thomas Williams led the Anti-Tax party, as they called themselves, and they resolved at his bidding that "they would resist unto blood," what was it to which they threatened this ensanguined opposition? If we remember correctly, the whole railroad tax was not over $240,000. The valuation of the whole county and the cities then was about thirty millions—certainly less than forty millions. Now the whole valuation of the city alone is 176 millions, and the taxes, high in 1873 have been more than doubled in 1874. The leader of the Anti-Tax party has departed, but the majority of those who composed it yet live, and move and have their being. The railroad tax was a mere bagatelle compared with this Equalization Tax conceived by M'Carthy and ordained and collected by the Ring officials. Yet the old anti-tax men then were able to make all candidates succumb to their furious demands—where are they now, when there is so much more need of them?

Could they not induce the Ring to be satisfied with less than one hundred per cent. increase on last year? For the sake of peace and harmony will not Mr. Thomas H. Phelps the autocratical Assessor, and Thomas Steel, the City Hall Commissioner, and Mr. Jacob Rees, and Mr. Henry Lloyd, and Mr. Evan Jones and the rest of the honorable the Ring managers—will they not agree "just once," to take off 25 per cent of the amount of their assessments? Here is a mode of compromise which our humbled and abased people would no doubt be glad to accept.

CONCENTRATED WISDOM.

Whenever the prodigious genius of the Dispatch discusses the finance question, he says something astonishing. Nor is this the least bit wonderful, when he fills an entire column upon a subject concerning which he has not the remotest information or idea. We quote from the Dispatch:

> The idea of making greenbacks as good as gold by paying off the 5-20 bonds with them is something new. During the recent debates in Congress, THE POST has frequently urged that the more the legal tender is increased the less the value of any one note becomes; but it appears that when the increase takes place to pay off 5-20 bonds the process is reversed, and inflation adds to instead of abating from the value of every note!

No one, who, in 1868, advocated the payment of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks proposed to increase their volume a single dollar. There were enough then in circulation to accomplish what was proposed. The Dispatch foolishly imagines that it was proposed to pay off the entire issue of 5-20 bonds at once, and to do this it would be necessary to issue more greenbacks. No such a thing was ever proposed. On the contrary it was claimed that the Government had the right to proceed with the payment of the 5-20s in greenbacks at its pleasure, in large or small sums as it saw proper greenbacks then in circulation would have been sufficient to have paid off the 5-20s, while even a portion of the greenback circulation could have been redeemed and retired.

So that the Dispatch's "point" amounts to nothing, since the friends of the Pendletonian theory never proposed to "increase" the greenbacks to pay off the 5-20's, a fact which would be well known to the editor of the Dispatch, if he knew what he was writing about. The Democratic platform of 1868 declared that greenbacks were and ought to be as good as gold in the payment of the 5-20 bonds and all other transactions. The election of Grant declared that they were not, and should not be considered as good as gold by his Administration.

When the Dispatch talks about the election of Grant putting down the premium on gold, it is just as far, but no farther from the truth, than when it says that "if these notes (greenbacks) happen to rate below gold, let the drawers go to work and issue more of them, which, according to THE POST, will speedily bring them up to gold!" An ordinary fool would not have made such a mistake as to our position, but there is one class of idiots who are always exactly the reverse of truth.

The greenback currency being kept below its proper standard by being repudiated by the Radical party, we claim and have always claimed that the way to bring it up to the proper standard is not by increasing it, but by making it redeemable in gold, which was the original understanding.

WHY THE TAXES ARE INCREASED.

The first and principal reason is that the city has undertaken too big a load of public improvements at one time. The extent and expense of the public improvements finished and in progress are altogether disportionate to the size of the city and the means of its citizens for payment.—Treasurer Magee.

For years we have been claiming what Mr. Magee has just found out, and for doing which we have been denounced by every member of the Ring, high and low, and all their paid newspaper organs. Not only have the Ring undertaken to carry too big a load, but they have spent two dollars or more for every dollar's worth of work that has been done for the city. Our so-called public improvements, that swallow up millions, are a system of jobbery where the people's money is wasted.

Mr. Magee gives as another reason that there is a great deal of ignorance and incompetence in the city government, and that men have done things without calculating the results. But there is so much system in this ignorance, that it looks extremely suspicious. Ignorance should not go clad in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day, while the people groan and sweat under more than $2,000,000 of taxes. Hadn't we better turn these ignorant men out of office, or does the Gazette still believe that it is better to elect a dishonest Republican than an honest Democrat to office?

NO END TO OUTRAGE.

The more the tax question is inquired into, the more outrageous becomes the actions of the city Ring, and it is found that they combine oppression and extortion in about equal degrees. The Evening Telegraph of Thursday calls particular attention to one of the Ring schemes of public plunder which has hitherto been concealed from view.

It relates to the collection of taxes, and is a well devised plan for enriching a swarm of Ring favorites at the expense of poor men, and those who do not hold real estate. In April last year, City Councils sent to Harrisburgh a bill to provide "for the more speedy and safe collection of taxes in the city of Pittsburgh," which bill was introduced by Senator Humphreys. It provides among other things that all taxes on professions, trades and occupations, except where the persons assessed are owners of real estate," shall be collected by special collectors to be appointed by the city Treasurer, the collectors to receive ten per cent. for collections, or in other words, ten per cent. is added to the taxes to pay the publicans created by the law. This law was rushed through both houses within thirty-six hours after being introduced in the Senate, Mr. McCormick handling it in the House. Commenting upon the law the Telegraph says:

> A few words about its purpose and effect. The real estate and business taxes, by the same law, are made payable at the City Treasurer's office, and a deduction of five per cent. is allowed on the assessed amount if paid between the first of June and the first of August. Not so with this occupation or personal tax. These tax payers, and in most cases they are men in poor or moderate circumstances, are not permitted any opportunity to secure a five per cent. abatement, by direct payment to the City Treasurer, but their taxes are handed over to ward collectors for collection, who are entitled by the law to receive ten per cent. on the amount collected.
>
> The real estate owner pays his personal tax with his other taxes at any time within two months, to the City Treasurer and gets his five per cent. abatement. Not so the poor man. He is permitted no such opportunity to make a small saving. But a set of leeches are appointed in each ward—handy at the primaries, of course—who loaf about making collections, and receive therefor ten per cent. on the amount collected. The outrage of this is not merely its discrimination against the poorer man but lies in the fact that to oppress them provision is made for another squad of tax eaters. And this was probably the secret purpose of the framers of the law. Somebody had to be provided for, and so these special tax collectors were created to eat up ten per cent of the poor man's taxes. What else could be the motive for the discrimination, allowing the real estate owner five per cent deduction, and putting ten per cent. on the poor man's taxes?

The Telegraph cannot be accused of considering things from a Democratic stand-point and distorting them for partisan purposes, being a Republican organ of the straitest sect. The object of this law is very plain. It was intended to support a lot of ward politicians at the expense of the poorer classes, and furnish the means at public expense, to buy the election of Ring candidates to office.

There can certainly be no good reason why a special set of tax gatherers should be appointed to go round and make their living off poor men, and compel the day laborer to contribute to the coffers of the Ring, for there is no question but that a fixed proportion of this extra ten per cent. goes into the campaign fund of the Ring. We have no idea of the amount of taxes that are to be collected under this law, but it will be large, since it embraces such a large number of tax payers. The amount paid by each is small, but in the aggregate it will amount fo a great deal. But the glaring injustice of the thing must strike every one. Take, for instance, the widow, who with her family of five or six children, and a little personal property, is compelled to do washing to support her children. Her personal tax will perhaps amount to five dollars, but instead of being allowed an abatement of five per cent. she is compelled to pay fifty cents additional to the collector.

And so with every small taxpayer in the city. Instead of being permitted to go to the Treasurer's office and pay simply the amount of tax assessed against him, less five per cent. abatement he is called upon by the Ring publican and compelled to pay his actual tax and ten per cent. additional. Every washwoman, day laborer and clerk are compelled to submit to this outrageous extortion, and that, after their taxes have been doubled by Ring management.

We submit whether it is not about time for the people, regardless of political differences and prejudices, to set about effecting a change in our governmental affairs. It will not suffice to stop with the city alone, because from the national Administration down to the Pittsburgh Ring, this system of plunder and oppression is being practiced. The people must begin at the bottom and work upward, and thus destroy the pernicious system root and branch. It is worse than folly to longer listen to the promises of reform made by these men. It must be clear to the dullest comprehension that they never intended to fulfil them, but that each year they have inflicted some more inexcusable outrage upon a too-confiding people.

COLORED CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

A correspondent writes to enquire:

> Do the State laws of Pennsylvania force the public schools to receive colored children as pupils or not, when a public school has been provided especially for them?

The provisions of Senator Anderson's bill last winter require all public schools to admit colored children as pupils, and makes no exception, so far as we are able to learn, in cases where special schools are provided. Such an amendment might have been made at the last moment, but we are not aware of it. The bill passed both houses, but we have not learned as to whether the Governor has signed it yet or not. If he has, the law makes it compulsory to admit colored children into all public schools, including the High School.

"STOP A LITTLE"

The Gazette has carefully surveyed the situation and declares that "it is time to stop a little." We are gratified in no small degree to know that the Gazette has at length found it out. Hitherto, the "oldest" was in favor of going right along, looking neither to the right nor the left, but keeping the eye (of the Ring) upon the main chance. Our contempory on Saturday morning was rich and juicy in "suggestions." They bristled through its columns like rows of strawberry boxes, and as prime strawberries give forth luscious and tempting odors, so also did the Gazette's "suggestion," emit a mighty flavor of wisdom.

The only draw back to its "suggestions" is that the article is no longer in market—it is months behind time in offering them to the public. We remember of having made similar suggestions tim es and time out of mind, not only to find them unheeded, but to find the Gazette pursuing us with Goliah's spear, and calling us all kinds of names for making them. From the time the City Hall jobbers began their raid on the tax payers down to the present day, we have tried, in our humble way to protest against the extravagance and positive corruptions of the Ring, only to find the Gazette, with its stomach distended to the bursting point with Ring advertisements, crying out against us and denouncing us as a liar, for pointing out the very things that it now "suggests" must be stopped. While the Ring was omnipotent you could not have projected the smallest fact that it was extravagant into the Gazette's head if you had used the great gun of Woolwich; with a ton of giant powder to hurl the projectile.

But now it begins to realize the fact that the people are even mightier than the Ring, and therefore it says with an awful tone of authority: "It is time to stop a little." Of course it is. The "oldest" begins to picture the downfall of the Ring and with it, the loss of its annual thousands of fat pickings. With the minstrel, it is beginning to tune its harp and is getting ready to sing:

> "Long time waiting at the crossroads,
> O brethren, let's go slow."

It is perfectly willing to go slow now that the deviltry has been done, and its flesh pots are likely to be overturned, and is extremely anxious to trim its sails to catch some other breeze. Among its other lamentations our contemporary regrets that suggestions made by other papers (it should have been "another paper," for THE POST exclusively called public attention to the matter) concerning the extravagance connected with Municipal Hall, had not been heeded, as well as suggestions in regard to other extravagant schemes and projects. But with a love for the Ring which passeth human understanding, it gives the following explanation why they were not heeded. It says:

> One says he remonstrated against the expensiveness of the new Municipal Hall. Another remonstrated against certain improvements, and still another pointed out the danger of overselling bonds, and thus putting off the evil day. It is noticeable that most, if not all these recommendations were made, either in an incidental manner, without actually knowing their value, or were the captious fault-finding of sheets engaged in temporary warfare with the City Hall people, or were used as political capital in election time. In no instance that we remember, has the reform of our city affairs been undertaken by the journals claiming so much credit, at a time and in a manner that was at all likely to command public attention and respect. The confessions of failure, in the affirmations of what would be, had their suggestions been adopted, proves all we say. There has been, too, a readiness to repel all suggestions of this nature, even when made in a friendly spirit. Within a year, the Gazette pointed out, editorially, the probable extent of the city debt, and the necessity for economy, giving facts and figures, but assailing no one.

We admire a profound paragraph, and the above takes high rank as such. One reason why the Ring did not heed the suggestions made to them, was because the persons making them did so "in an incidental manner, without actually knowing their value;" while another is that they were made on the eve of and for the purpose of influencing the election. If the suggestions were good, what right had the Ring to suppose that the persons making did not know "their actual value?"

As to the other reason that they were made upon the eve of election in a war against the City Hall people, history does not sustain it. This paper began to investigate and exposed the astounding extavagance connected with City Hall at a time when no elections were pending as our own and the Gazette's files will show. It then denounced what we said as utterly false, although we published the official figures, which figures will be verified after a lapse of more than three years by a comparsion with the books of the Commission.

But it does not seem likely that the public will ever be favored with a sight of Commission's books. More than three years ago we demanded a detailed statement, that the people might see what was being done with their money, when the Gazette and every other Ring paper in the city advised the "City Hall people" not to make it, and they have religiously followed the advice.

When the Gazette finds that the storm is not only coming, but is already here, it puts on a virtuous covering and begins to demand that the Ring show their hands. Among the other loud things it says is the following:

> The collections of personal taxes must be abolished. There is no good reason for these. It will not do to discriminate against the poor. They must have the same privileges of rebate as the rich. The law appointing collectors of personal taxes must be repealed.

Ask Mr. Miles S. Humphreys, who introduced this oppressive measure, by which the poor man is compelled to pay ten per cent. extra upon his taxes, if he intends to repeal it? Not much he don't. It was one of those Ring measures that give it power over the people, and the Ring will see that it is not given up. Wherever a Democratic Legislature is elected, this and kindred Ring measures will be repealed and not before.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Hon. Montgomery Blair in a recent address before the Maryland Institute made the following point on the critic and the multitude.

> Art is not only a language, but it is the language of the people; not of the critical few, but of the uncritical multitude, and artists spring from and are trained among the people. This is accepted as an incontrovertible proposition by all writers. Here, however, it is not recognized by the critics. Scarcely anything will pass muster with them that is not designed and wrought abroad, and the consequence is that a great part of our accredited artists are permanently domiciled abroad, and our people are judged deficient in art feeling because they are not enraptured with their work and prefer a home-made article. There are two statues in Washington which illustrate this conflict of opinion. Greenough's nude Roman figure, said by Mrs. Jarley to represent Washington pointing to the Patent Office, where his clothes are to be found, is much admired by the critics and not at all by the people; whilst the equestrian statue of Jackson, which is universally condemned by the critics, is generally admired by the multitude. The people admire this statue because it does, in fact, express something of the popular idea of Jackson. The horse is a powerful and fearless creature, in the act of springing forward, obedient to the will of his tall, sinewy, standing-haired, stern-looking rider. The work does express heroism, active energy, fearlessness, endurance and force, ideas thoroughly associated by the people with a face and figure they all recognize as that of "Old Hickory." Clark Mills, the artist, was a plasterer in Charlestown, of whom a witty South Carolina woman said, that having failed as a mechanic, he took up art. He had never been abroad, and therefore it did not occur to him to make Jackson a Roman, and seat him in a curule chair. Jackson, according to the popular idea, which he understood, and with which he was so unsophisticated as to sympathize warmly, was really great, and he thought would look so if he could portray him as he was, and his success with the people is because his work has a meaning, and is intelligible, true, and noble language to them. The Roman figure of Washington, on the contrary, signifies nothing to them, though it is thought to be very fine by those well versed "in the jargon of the marble art."

SOME one has started the idea that it is possible that the Prussian Government will make a demand upon the United States Government for the extradition of the murderer Ortwein, and that there is a possibility of his thus escaping the gallows. The genius who invented this idea must have had a fertile imagination. In the first place it is very doubtful whether the Prussian Government knows anything about Ortwein's present existence or whereabouts, and in the second place, this Government is not bound to recognize any demand made for a fugitive from justice. It is simply a matter of international comity to give up such fugitives, and there is no compulsion about it. It is all nonsense to suppose that this Government would surrender this murderer under any circumstances. If Ortwein is ever sent back to Prussia it will be after he has been hung. Of this fact all may rest assured.

MR. GEO. WM. CURTIS appears to have finally become quite positive in his opinions concerning the President's relations to the Civil Service reform. At any rate an editorial in that most loyal of journals, Harper's Weekly, declares that "the defeat of the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission ought neither to surprise nor dishearten the friends of the reform. It should not surprise them, because it is especially an Executive reform, and the President has not shown himself to be heartily in earnest. * * * Butler has for a time baffled the movement, not because it is not wise and necessary, nor because it is not befriended by the most sagacious and truly practical men who think upon such subjects, but because Congress is opposed to it as reducing the patronage of members, and because the President, knowing that hostility, left the decision to Congress."

WEST POINT.

FIRST CLASS—GENERAL MERIT.

1. Thos. W. Symos.	22. Fred. M. Sibley.
2. Arthur Murray.	23. Chas. C. Norton.
3. H. M. Andrews.	24. C. E. S. Wood.
4. M. M. Macomb.	25. Luther R. Hare.
5. James L. Wilson.	26. Willis Wittich.
6. Frank S. Rice.	27. Geo. L. Turner.
7. J. F. Honeycutt.	28. Alfred Reynolds.
8. G. L. Anderson.	29. Wm. L Geary.
9. John P. Wisser.	30. Wm. S. Davies.
10. Jos. S. Oyster.	31. C. C. Hewitt.
11. O. B. Mitcham.	32. H. P. Walker.
12. A. H. Mellen.	33. Louis A. Craig.
13. Clarence Deems.	34. E. E. Hardin.
14. W. P. Edgerton.	35. Chas. R. Tyler.
15. E. B. Robertson.	36. C. A. Williams.
16. E. K. Webster.	37. Marion P. Maus.
17. Russel Thayer.	38. Chas. F. Lloyd.
18. George R. Cecil.	39. T. H. Eckerson.
19. Harrison G. Otis.	40. W. H. Wheeler.
20. C. Cabaniss, Jr.	41. J. H. French.
21. Chas. W. Bowell.	

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE PHILADELPHIA DELEGATION.

[Philadelphia Press, Wednesday.]

Democratic conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 26th of August next were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the various wards of the city. The completed list of delegates, comprising those elected yesterday and those elected at the primary elections in September last, is herewith given. It will be noticed that in a number of districts two conventions were held and two delegates elected. It would not be proper at this time to say which was chosen, as the disputes cannot be settled until the State Convention meets. The list is as follows:

SENATORIAL.

First District—Andrew Nebinger.
Second—John Campbell.
*Third—John Huplit.
*Fourth—Henry Donohue.
*Fifth—S. Gross Fry.
*Sixth—Robert P. Deckert.
Seventh—George W. Means.
Eighth—Dr. H. F. Sellars.

REPRESENTATIVE.

*First District—James B. Ericson and Wm. Chambers.
Second—Alderman Hugh Collins and David F. Laws.
*Third—Charles Martin.
Fourth—Ald. William McMullin.
Fifth—C. Haggerty.
Sixth—J. S. Robinson.
*Seventh—Dallas Saunders and Geo. Biddle.
*Eighth—John McConnell.
Ninth—William Mereto.
Tenth—John R. Read.
*Eleventh—Thomas A. Fahy.
Twelfth—John P. Byrne.
*Thirteenth—George McCoy.
Fourteenth—Joseph Vankirk.
Fifteenth—James Foley, James O'Harra and Joseph Bond.
Sixteenth—John Robbins, Jr.
*Seventeenth—Frank McBride.
Eighteenth—Ed. Roach and Robt. Hall.
*Nineteenth—William Halpine, Wm. Lee, and Henry Murkle.
Twentieth—Chas. Brown and Wm. Bennett.
Twenty-first—William Selzer.
Twenty-second—William Faunce.
Twenty-third—Samuel Wakeling.
*Twenty-fourth—Daniel Garrity.
*Twenty-fifth—Amos J. Kelly.
Twenty-sixth—Joseph Henderson and Geo. B. Fite.
Twenty-seventh—J. J. Young.
Twenty-ninth—James T. Atwell.

In the Fifth ward a meeting was held in Weigand's Hall, when Corney Haggerty was elected a delegate.

Another meeting was held at 243 South Fifth street and Dr. Geo. W. Young was elected a delegate.

In the Twentieth district Chas. F. Brown was elected by one convention, and Thomas McConnell by another.

In the Twenty-first district, composed of the Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth wards, Thomas A. McDevitt was elected. Mr. Wm. G. Seltzer, who was elected last fall, claims the seat.

In the Twenty-seventh district the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas, Under the call of the Democratic City Executive Committee the convention whose duty it was to elect a delegate to represent the Eighteenth district in the State Convention failed to meet on the 2d day of September, 1873, the time named in said call; and whereas, the district as now constituted under the apportionment is still without a representative, and this being the first election under said apportionment making the Twenty-seventh ward a single district, and under the call of the City Executive Committee to elect the number required under the resolution of the State Central Committee, the delegates to this convention claim the right to fill said vacancy; therefore,

Resolved. That we proceed to the election of a delegate who is hereby instructed to vote for Judge Ludlow.

Isaac Leech was finally elected, though Jefferson J. Young claims the nomination from last fall.

Those marked with a star were elected yesterday. In the Second ward, Alderman Hugh Collins; in the Fifteenth, James O'Harra and Joseph Bond; in the Eighteenth, James Roach, and in the Twenty-sixth district Joseph Fite were also elected yesterday.

CONVENTIONS AND ELECTIONS FOR THIS YEAR.

[Compiled by the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

FORTHCOMING CONVENTIONS.

June 23—Maine	Democrat.	Portland.
June 24—Iowa	Anti-Mon.	Des Moines
June 25—Alab'a	Negro	Montgom'y
June 30—Illinois	Prohib'n	Blooming'n
July 1—Iowa	Repub'n	Des Moines
July 15—Indiana	Democrat.	Indianap's.
July 29—Alab'a	Democrat.	Montgom'y
Aug. 5—Kansas	Farmers'	Topeka.
Aug. 6—Michig'n	Reform	Lansing.
Aug. 19—Penn'a	Repub'n	Harrisburg
Aug. 19—Tennes'e.	Democrat.	Nashville
Aug. 26—Ohio	Democrat.	Columbus.
Aug. 26—Pennsyl.	Democrat.	Pittsburgh
Aug. 26—Missouri.	Democrat.	JeffersCity

The above are all the State Conventions that have been called so far. The list will be revised from time to time.

FORTHCOMING STATE ELECTIONS.

Time.	State.	Officials to be chosen.
June 30	Arkansas.	Delegates Cons'n Con.
Aug. 3	Kentucky.	Congressmen.
Aug. 6	N. Caro'a	Congressmen.
Aug. 18	Ohio	Adoption New Cons'n
Sept. 1	Vermont	*State officers Cengr'n
Sept. 2	California	Congressmen.
Sept. 14	Maine	*State officers Congr'n
Oct. 13	Indiana	State offic's, Congress'n
Oct. 13	Iowa	State offic's, Congress'n
Oct. 13	Nebr'ska	*State offic's, Congress'n
Oct. 13	Ohio†	State offic's, Congress'n
Oct. 14	Georgia	Congress'n.
Oct. 22	W. Vir.	Congress'n.
Nov. 2	Louisi'na.	State offic's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Alabama	*State offic's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Ark'sas.	State offic's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Del.	*State offic's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Florida	Congress'n.
Nov. 3	Illinois	State off'cs, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Kansas.	*State off'cs, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Maryl'nd.	Congress'n.
Nov. 3	Mass	*State off'cs, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Michig'n	*State off'cs, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Minn	Congress'n.
Nov. 3	Miss.	Congress'n.
Nov. 3	Mo.	*State offic's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Nevada.	*State offic's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	N. Jer'y*	Stat. office's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	N. York*	Stat. office's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Ohio‡	Stat. office's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Pa.§	Stat. office's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	R. Island.	Congressman.
Nov. 3	S. C.	Stat. office's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Tenn*	Stat. office's, Congress'n
Nov. 3	Texas	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Virginia.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Wiscon'n.	Congressmen.

*Governors will be elected in these States; in the others, minor State officers.

†The annual election in Ohio will take place as usual on this day if the new Constitution is rejected.

‡If the new Constitution is ratified.

§A Lieutenant Governor, as provided by the new Constitution, will be elected for the first time in Pennsylvania.

THE Democracy of Butler county have nominated the following ticket—President Judge James Bredin, Esq.; Congress—Conceded to Mercer county, Senate—Dr. J. McMichael, of Millerstown; Assembly—A. Shreve, Esq., of Millerstown, and Dr. Joseph S. Lusk, of Harmony; District Attorney—Levingston McQuistion, Esq; Commissioner—Francis Covert, of Harmony: Auditor—M. J. Gillespie. of Donegal township; Surveyor—James Dunlap Esq., of Butler.

At Memphis, John Jefferson was, on Saturday, sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of August for the murder of Dick Harris. Both colored.

MY MOTHER'S FACE.

Of all the beautiful pictures,
That I by fancy can trace,
The one that is dearest to me,
Is that of my mother's face.

Though years upon years have brought me,
The sorrows and cares of life,
Yet her form seems ever near me,
To lead me away from the strife.

Kind memory has brought her portrait,
To me in the stilly night,
When the weird moon-beams are shining
Showing their silv'ry light.

I see again in the vision,
As I saw it when a child,
A face with a smile angelic,
And eyes that were always mild.

And the golden curling ringlets,
That I played within the eve,
As I came to whisper my prayers;
A good night kiss to receive.

But the scene has faded from me,
Has faded to come no more,
For her feet have crossed the river,
And stand on a distant shore.

Of all the beautiful pictures
That I by fancy can trace,
The one that is dearest to me,
Is that of my mother's face.

MINNIE J. OWEEY.

LEISURE HOURS.

There are few things in which, as a nation, we are more deficient than in the matter of leisure. It does not enter into our plans of life; we make little or no provision for it; we take it, if at all by snatches, as boys take stolen fruit, and often feel a somewhat similar guilt in enjoying it. From infancy upward the same influence surrounds us. Parents who give the most serious thought and attention to their children's education, carefully selecting their teachers or schools, and aiding them with faithful home instruction, are frequently quite ignorant of the character of the companions or books or diversions which occupy their leisure hours. The young, setting out in life, often arrange with method and system their life-work, giving to its consideration their wisest judgment and most earnest thought, and yet form no plans for the hours when they shall throw off care and lay aside work. In mature life men and women engage in the strife and turmoil of business, and the unflagging industry of labor, with a zeal and assiduity truly laudable, but scarcely spare a thought, much less any serious or systematic attention upon the time when nature compels them to lay aside work and recruit their tired energies. Even as the time approaches when old age lifts the heavy burdens of labor from the weary frame, there is hardly any provision made for the occupation of the time thus set at liberty, and too often the aged parent, after a long and tiresome life, sinks into an enforced and unhappy idleness, thus incurring some degree of contempt from the young and strong, because he has never had any systematic resources for leisure hours.

The fact is, that while we justly respect labor, we most unjustly despise leisure. In our haste to appreciate the value of toil, and award its just honors, we forget that there is a time when men and women must relax, must throw off the weight of care and work; and that that time is as truly deserving of careful plain and arrangement, as any other—nay, even more valuable in some important respects than the hours of active exertion. For most work has, of necessity, something of compulsion in it, and even the most deliberate self-compulsion, honestly and earnestly practiced from the best motives, while it gives a firm basis to character, cannot round it off and bring it into beautiful proportions. This can only be the work of complete liberty, and must depend greatly upon the existence of leisure and the use made of it. The over-busy man who thrusts this truth out of sight and reserves no time for domestic enjoyment, or social converse, or personal enjoyment, cuts off his real progress, hinders his development, narrows down his mind to a single line of thought, and thus renders himself just so much less effective as a power in society and so much less capable of happiness as an individual. He imprisons himself within a small and confined range of thought and action, shutting out a thousand good influences which might brighten his life and cause it to reflect radiance upon others.

The worst results, however, that issues from this habit of ignoring or neglecting leisure hours is the evil that insidiously creeps into them. In proportion to our estimate of the value of anything, will be the care we shall take of it. The precious gems that are so rare are seldom mislaid, wasted or injured. So because the importance of work is appreciated, and its value acknowledged, we select it with our best judgment, we systematize and arrange its hours, we devote to it our most earnest energies. And because leisure time is undervalued, and its significance not understood we suffer it to run to waste, we lose it without regret, or, what is still worse, we suffer it to become appropriated by the lower and baser parts of our nature. For this reason it is that leisure hours are hours of temptation, hours when vice and evil of every kind come in their most alluring forms to fill up the vacancy. If these seasons had been recognized, and filled with wholesome, natural enjoyment and refreshment, how much of the sickening and vicious corruption that now goes under the false name of pleasure, might have been prevented! Perhaps this thought might be worthy the attention of those philanthropists who are so zealous in their efforts to suppress vice. There can be no doubt that the Continental people owe much of their temperance and morality to the numerous gardens, concerts, and other innocent diversions which are freely open to them, and which encourage whole families to unite in seasons of rest and enjoyment. Whatever can foster the habit of family happiness, and fill the hours of leisure with rational pleasure, will deal a heavier blow upon vice of every kind than the severest legislation can possibly inflict.

Used rightly, our leisure hours would be not only the happiest, but the most valuable we have. They should be made the instruments of quickening faculties that have lain dormant, of cultivating the taste, of elevating the imagination, of developing the social instincts, of nurturing friendships, of drawing closer the domestic ties. If they are thus used we cannot fail to become broader, better balanced, more efficient, happier men and women. But to accomplish this we must no longer undervalue these hours, or suffer ourselves to drift through them without pilot or helm. We must give to them, as we now do to the hours of toil, the benefit of our most careful thought, our wisest judgment, and our best laid plans. We must draw our children gently from foolish and hurtful gratifications to those which are innocent and elevating. We must help and comfort our erring brothers and sisters by substituting healthful and pure enjoyments for noxious stimulants and debasing indulgences. We must so regulate our own leisure as to purify, strengthen, and elevate our character and to bring it into the full and proper proportions that labor alone can never produce. Then leisure hours will be among the greatest blessings of humanity, and their influence will give a double efficiency to the hours of toil.—[Phila. Ledger.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

The British metropolis has had a momentary thrill of excitement over an event supposed at first to have some important significance, and the news of which was telegraphed to this country as an attempt to assassinate a personage nearly related to the royal family. Subsequent investigation, however, showed that the affair was much exaggerated.

The Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is one of those German relatives of Queen Victoria who pass most of their time at the British court and hold commissions in the British army. He is to be seen on state occasions at the drawing rooms and in London society generally, but he is not a man of such position or prominence as to call upon his head the wrath of the ordinary political assassin. Yet there was a rumor, the other day, that he was the object of an attempt at murder; and thereby hangs a tale, the particulars of which were divulged at a recent examination before a local London magistrate.

It appears that there lives in London a certain Gustave Bernard Gennovich, a Pole by birth and a jeweler by trade. This man had invented a new kind of cannon which he had in vain sought to bring to the favorable notice of the British military authorities. They had seen it, it is true, but had decided that it was "inapplicable to the service;" and with this discouraging view of the matter the persevering inventor was by no means content. So one day he put his cannon into a carriage, and drove into Portland Place, where he fired it off in the middle of the street. He then went to the door of the residence of Prince Edward, and asked to see him. Refused admittance, he next demanded an interview there with Mr. Disraeli and the Duke of Cambridge. The servants of the house, naturally alarmed at the intrusion of a stranger who came provided with artillery to enforce his claims, sent for the police, who took the pertinacious inventor in charge. He was dressed in a Polish military uniform, and was accompanied by a lad who was in his employ in his business as a jeweler.

It was at first supposed that Gennovich meant to assassinate the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, but this suspicion was not supported by the facts of the case. In court the prisoner claimed that he was only intent upon bringing his wonderful invention into notice. The cannon in question was produced in the court-room. It was mounted on wheels, and was of about the size of an ordinary blunderbuss.

The antecedents of Gennovich, if not disreputable, were eccentric enough to alarm the loyal magistrate. It was shown that in 1862 he had been arrested for wandering under suspicious circumstences in the grounds of Windsor Castle. He had also sent his photograph to the Queen and to the Prince of Saxe-Weimar; and he had, moreover, described himself as a cousin of the Duke of Cambridge. In his defence he made a long and rambling speech, in the course of which he claimed to be an heir of the Duke of Brunswick and related to the imperial family of Russia. The magistrate was of the opinion that the man was out of his mind, and he was remanded for examination; and so ends the latest nine day's wonder.

THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE ME

Max Adelier has a friend named Slimmer, who deserves pity. He was going to Reading the other day, and when reaching the depot he happened to look into the ladies' room. A woman sat there with a lot of baggage and three children, and when she saw Slimmer she rushed at him, and before he could defend himself she flung her arms about his neck, nestled her head upon his breast, and burst into tears. Slimmer was amazed, indignant, confounded; and ere he could find utterance for his feelings, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Henry, dear Henry! We are united at last. Are you well? Is aunt Martha still alive? Haven't you longed to see your own Louisa?"

And she looked into Slimmer's face and smiled through her tears.

"Madame," he said solemnly, "if I am the person alluded to as Henry, permit me to say that you have made a mistake. My name is Lemuel. I have no aunt Martha, and I don't own a solitary Louisa. Oblige me by letting go my coat, it excites remark."

Then she buried her bonnet deeper into his waistcoat, and began to cry harder than ever, and said:

"Oh, Henry, how, how can you treat me so? How can you pretend that you are not my husband?"

"Madame," screamed Slimmer, "If you do not cease sopping my shirt bosom, and remove your umbrella from my corn, I shall be obliged to call a police. Let me go, I say."

"The children are here," she persisted. "They recognize their father, Don't you, children?"

"Yes, yes," they exclaimed, "it's pa, it's our dear pa."

And then they grappled Slimmer by the trowser's leg and hung to his coat tail.

"Woman," he shrieked, "this is getting serious. Unhand me, I say."

And he tried to disengage himself from her embrace—while all the brakemen, and the baggage master, and the newsboys stood around, and said his conduct was infamous. In the midst of the struggle a stranger entered with a carpet bag. He looked exactly like Slimmer—and when he saw his wife in Slimmer's arms he became excited, and floored Slimmer with that carpet bag, and sat on him, and smote his nose and caromed on his head, and asked him what he meant. Slimmer was removed on a stretcher, and the enemy went off with his wife and family in a cab. He called next day to apologize. His wife had made the mistake because of Slimmer's likeness to him. And now Slimmer wishes he may soon be kicked in the face by a mule, so that he will resemble no other human being on earth.

SUNDAY MORNING.

THOUGHTS DURING SERVICE

Too early, of course! How provoking!
I told Ma just how it would be.
I might as well have on a wrapper,
For there's is not a soul here yet to see:
There! Sue Delaplaine's pew is empty,—
I declare if it isn't too bad!
I know my suit cost more than her's did,
And I wanted to see her look mad,
I do think that sexton's too stupid—
He's put some one else in our pew—
And the girl's dress just kills mine completely;
Now what am I going to do?
The psalter, and Sue isn't here yet!
I don't care, I think it's a sin
For people to get late to service,
Just to make a great show coming in.
Perhaps she is sick, and can't get here—
She said she'd a headache last night.
How mad she,ll be after her fussing!
I declare it would serve her just right,
Oh, you've got here at last, my dear,have you?
Well,I don't think you need be so proud
Of that bonnet, if Virot did make it,
It's horrid fast-looking and loud.
What a dress!—for a girl in her senses
To go on the street in light blue!—
And those coat-sleeves—they wore them last summer—
Don't doubt, though, that she thinks they're new.
Mrs. Gray's polonaise was imported—
So dreadful!—a minister's wife,
And thinking so much about fashion!—
A pretty example of life!
The altar's dressed sweetly—I wonder
Who sen t those white flowers for the font!—
Some girl who's gone on the assistant—
Don't doubt it was Bessie Lamont.
Just look at her now, little humbug!—
So devout—I suppose she don't know
That she's bending her head too far over
And the ends of her switches all show.
What a sight Mrs. Ward is this morning!
That woman will kill me some day.
With her horrible illacs and crimsons,
Why will these old things dress so gay?
And there's Jenny Welles and Fred Treacy—
She's engaged to him now—horrid thing!
Dear me! I'd keep on my glove sometimes,
If I didn't have a solitaire ring!
How can this girl next to me act so—
The way she turns round and stares,
And then makes remarks about people;
She'd better be saying her prayers.
Oh dear, what a dreadful long sermon!
He must love to hear himself talk!
And it's after twelve now—how provoking!
I want to have a nice walk.
Through at last. Well it isn't so dreadful
After all, for we don't dine till one;
How can people say church is poky!—
So wicked!—I think it's real fun.

—(Geo. A. Baker, Jr., in Scribner's for July.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

I laid aside my pen as the far-off chimes of the cathedral were tolling the midnight hour, and sat dreamily gazing into the embers of the dying fire.

"Forget-me-not!"

Was I dreaming? Or did a voice really pronounce the words close to my ear? I looked carefully around. No one could have entered through the bolted door. The arrangements of the room were undisturbed. Clearly, I was dreaming!

I settled myself again to think, when the oder of the Forget-me-nots in the little vase attracted my attention. The flowers seemed moved by some fresh instinct of life; the hue was deeper, the perfume was stronger, and — Could it be? Yes, surely! Even as I gazed, the flowers lifted their heads, and from the midst of the tiny cluster of bloom came again, in clear, ringing tones, the self same words which I had heard, "Forget-me-not!"

"Was it thou, Blumchen?" I asked, wondering.

"Yes," said the flower, in the same silvery accents. "Dost thou not know that just at midnight all plants of my race are permitted, for one hour, the gift of speech? Listen, and I will tell thee why we are so gifted above all others.

"In the Garden of Paradise, when the pure Eve walked among the flowers, and gave each a name, according to her liking, all flowers and plants had a language of their own, and this it was given to Eve to understand; and during the long hours she conversed often with them, and they told her many things; but, above all, she loved the tiny blossoms of a little blue flower, and kissed it often, and twined it in her sunny tresses. And the flowers all loved her, but, best of all, the little blue flower, which she named Heaven-blossom, because its hue was so like that of the skies.

"But at length came the dark day when sin entered into Paradise, and the Lord commanded the pair to leave their Eden-garden, and wander in the bleak wilderness, beyond the gates. And as, for the last time, the weeping Eve passed, hand in hand with Adam, through the fragrant lanes of Eden, the flowers shrank trembling from her, and bowed their heads with shame, or gazed scornfully upon her; and this, more than all else, rent the heart of Eve,—that those whom she had named and caressed and called her children, should shrink away from her in scorn and shame. And her tears fell faster and faster, so that, when she reached the gates where stood the Cherubim with that flaming, terrible sword, she scarcely saw at her feet the little tuft of Heaven-blossom, until it murmured, in piteous accents, 'Forget-me-not!'

"Eve bent down and plucked the tiny plant, which shrank not from her touch, but nestled lovingly toward her and she pressed it to her lips and to her sorrowing heart. Then she turned, and, with one long sad look upon her lost kingdom, went slowly out, past the Cherubim and the flaming sword, into the bleak wilderness: and all that remained to her of the glorious bloom of Paradise was the one little sprig of Heaven-blossom which she held in her hand. "Be no longer named bloom of heaven, dear blossom!' cried the grateful Eve; 'henceforth I shall call you by a dearer name—my Forget-me-not.

"So Eve kept the flowers near her through all the dark days that followed; and when Adam had made for them a home in the new place, she planted it, and tended it carefully, and it became to her an emblem of that old life of purity and happiness before the fall.

"In time, this new land also was enriched with many flowers, some of them even as beautiful as those of the lost Eden, but, best of all, Eve loved the tender Forget-me-not; and later, when the little Cain and Abel played around the home, she told them the story of the faithful flower, and they, too, grew to love and cherish it, and it told them many and many a story of the glories of that Garden of Paradise, wherein the angels had walked and talked with their parents of old.

"And when Eve died, the loving flower covered her grave with thick clusters of its blossoms. And I am sure that the first flower which met her sight in that new life beyond the tomb, was her dear Forget-me-not.

"The children of Adam long cherished the little flower; but after many years, when the world became more and more wicked, and the hearts of men were turned away from God, they lost the power to understand its language.

"When the waters swept away after the Deluge, the first plant that blossomed was the Forget-me-not, but it no longer spoke to the children of men. It was voiceless for long, long years; until, one day, a child upon the hills of Galilee bent down and kissed its blossoms clustering in his path. It was the Christ-child! And from that hour, each night at midnight, if one who loves flowers listens, the blossoms of the Forget-me-not may tell this history.

"Hark! the Cathedral chimes are striking the first hour after midnight. I have spoken. Adieu!"

The flower now drooped drowsily upon its slender stalk, and was silent. —[Alice Williams, in St. Nicholas for July.

SERIOUS SEQUEL TO A CHAREVARI.

[Larue County (Ky.) Letter to Lebanon Standard.]

A party of young men visited the residence of Thomas Marshall, Esq., on Sunday night, in order to "shivaree" young Phil Thurman, who had married a day or two before. Before reaching the house the party halted, and detailed four of their number to go to the porch and see if the family had retired. These young men advanced without noise to the point designated, but instead of finding all things quiet, as they believed, they discovered that there were three young ladies in the dining room eating supper. Advancing to the window one of the young men gave a vigorous rap, accompanying it with a strange guttural groan. The young ladies became frightened, and started hurriedly to the family room, where Mr. Marshall and several of his younger children were asleep. In passing through their room it was necessary to go by the door and window where the young men were standing, and just as the young ladies ran past them they rushed into the door, thus increasing the fright of the ladies, and confirming in their minds that there was a design to do them serious personal injury. When the ladies reached the family room one of them fell upon the floor insensible, and it was with great difficulty that she could be resuscitated. A few minutes thereafter she was seized with violent paroxysms, and has ever since remained in a very critical conditiou; in fact, the family have several times despaired of her life. Mr. Marshall resides about two miles from our town, and is a highly respected, well-to-do farmer. There is some talk of taking the matter herein related into court, and we cannot say that we would advise Mr. M. not to do so. Whether he does so or not, we will predict that "shivareering" is a thing of the past, so far as some young men in our county are concerned.

HOW MULES CAME INTO FASHION.

Few of the farmers of this country are aware what a depth of gratitude they owe Geo. Washington for the introduction of mules into general use for farm purposes.

Previous to 1783, there were very few, and those of such an inferi r order as to prejudice farmers against them as unfit to compete with horses in work upon the road or farm. Consequently there were no jacks, and no disposition to increase the stock; but Washington became convinced that the inlroduction of mules generally among Southeru planters would prove to them a great blessing, as they are less liable to disease, and longer lived, and work upon shorter feed, and much less liable to be injured than horses by car eless driving.

As soon as it became known abroad that the illustrious Washington desired to stock his Mount Vernon estate with mules, the King of Spain sent him a jack and two jennets, from the Royal stables, and Lafayette sent another jack and two jennets from the island of Malta.

The first was a gray color, 16 hands high, heavily made, and of sluggish nature. He was named the Royal Gift. The other was called the Knight of Malta; he was about as high,—lithe; fiery, even to ferocity.

The two different sets of animals gave him the most favorable opportunity of making improvements by cross-breeding, the result of which was the favorite jack, Compound, because he partook of the best point in both the original. The General bred his blooded mares to these jacks, even taking these from his family coach for that purpose, and produced such superb mules that the country was all agog to breed some of the sort, and they soon became quite common. This was the origin of improved mules in the United States. There are now some of the third and fourth generation of Knights of Malta and Royal Gift to be found in Virginia, and the great benefits arising from their introduction to the country are to be seen upon every cultivated acre in the Southern States.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

An Englishman with rheumatic gout found this singular remedy a cure for his ailment: "He insulated his bed from the floor by placing under each post a broken off bottom of a glass bottle." He says the effect was magical; that he had not been free from rheumatic gout for fifteen years and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators. "We are reminded by this statement," says the Scientific American, "of a patent obtained through this office for a physician, some twelve or more years ago, which created considerable interest at the time. The patent consisted in placing glass cups under the bed-posts in a similar manner to the above, and the patentee claimed to have effected some remarkable cures by the use of his remarkable insulators." A gentleman in this city who has been afflicted with rheumatic gout gouty rheumatism, or one or the other or both combined, accidentaliy stumbled upon the above statement of facts, and tried the experiment. The result is, that although nearly fifty years old, he is ready to run a foot-race with any man of his age in the State for one hundred yards; drinks of lager beer for himself and competitor being the wager.—[San Francisco Examiner.

NEW USE FOR WATER

A church at Newark recently tried, with success, a new water motive in the place of manual labor at the organ. The plan is very simple, a wheel of sheet metal being placed in lower part of the building immediately under the organ, which is driven by a stream of water no larger than a lead pencil, but which furnishes all the air necessary for the organ bellows with a pressure of 40 pounds. It is said by the inventor of the motive that it will, in addition, supply the church constantly with fresh air, by having a blower attached to force air through the hot-air pipes from the furnace. He claims that in this way it will supply 1,000 feet of fresh air per minute.

Republished by Request.

THE SOCIETY UPON THE STANISLAUS.

I reside at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James,
I am not up to small deceit, or any sinful games;
And I'll tell, in simple language, what I know about the row
That broke up our Society upon the Stanislow.

But first I would remark, that it is not a proper plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellow man,
And, if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim,
To lay for that same member, "to put a head" on him.

Now, nothing could be finer or more beautiful to see,
Than the first six months' proceedings of that same Society,
Till Brown, of Calaveras, brought a lot of fossil bones,
That he found within a tunnel, near the tenement of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he reconstructed there,
From those same bones, an animal, that was extremely rare:
And Jones then asked the chair for a suspension of the rules,
'Till he could prove that those same bones was one of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and said he was at fault,
It seemed he had been trespassing on Jones's family vault:
He was a most sarcastic man, this quiet Mr. Brown;
And, on several occasions, he had cleaned out the town.

Now I hold it is not decent, for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least, to all intent;
Nor should the individual, who happens to be meant,
Reply by heaving rocks at him, to any great extent.

Then Abner Dean, of Angel's, raised a point of order—when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen;
And he smiled, a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

For, in less time than I write it, every member did engage
In a warfare, the remnants of a palæozotic age;
And the way they heaved those fossils, in their anger was a sin,
'Till the skull of an old mammoth caved the head of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these improper games;
For I live at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James,
And I've told, in simple language, what I know about the row
That broke up our society, upon the Stanislow.

—Bret Harte.

SHREWISH WOMEN.

A. S. Isaacs has gathered together, as examples of warning, some notable instances of shrewish women, thus:

Perhaps one of the earliest shrews was the wife of Rabbi Jose. The story is forcibly told in the Talmud—that compendium, one might say, of allegory and anecdote. It seems that Jose, a rabbi of fair attainments and character, had the happiness of being married to a woman who was as perverse after marriage as she was gracious beforehand. One day, the story runs, the rich and learned Eliezer, the son of Asarya, paid a visit to Jose. Jose received his guest with great pleasure, and feeling himself highly honored in the company of one so wise and wealthy, entreated Eliezer to stay to dinner. He consented, unconscious of his friend's connubial blessedness. The wife, delighted to vex her husband, turned her back on his friend, and by sundry slips of the tongue and gestures gave the unfortunate Jose to understand how little she cared for him or his learned companion. Jose good-naturedly took no notice of her churlish conduct, but merely asked her what she had for dinner. "Nothing, nothing," replied the termagant in a shrill voice, "nothing but a few vegetables." This Hebrew Xantippe had, however, prepared some very fine chickens for herself, which she afterwards ate with the greatest relish, leaving Jose and Eliezer to ponder over their scanty vegetables and the saying of Solomon, "It is better to dwell in a corner of a roof, than with a quarrelsome woman in a roomy house."

Milton had a most vixenish wife. It might have added to his comfort to have been deaf instead of blind. To flatter his wife, Buckingham once called her a rose. "I am no judge of colors," replied the poet, "and it may be so, for—he added with a sigh—"I feel the thorns daily."

The "judicious" Hooker fared no less badly in his selection of a better half and experience with her. The picture of his domestic relations, as drawn by Whipple, though truthful, is by no means flattering. Whipple attempts to excuse, in a measure, the temper of Mrs. Hooker, on the ground that Hooker married her to be his nurse, and, "there being no possibility of equality between them, she in spiritual self-defense, established in the household the despotism of caprice and the tyranny of the tongue." His snarling wife used to frequently bid him rock the cradle, and so annoy his friends on a visit that they rarely came to see him again, except when they knew that Mrs. Hooker, with her "spiritual sarcasm," was not at home. To Cranmer, repining that his wife should not prove more "comfortable," Hooker replied: "My dear George, if saints have usually a double share in the miseries of this life, I, that am none, ought not to repine at what my wise Creator hath appointed for me, but labor as indeed I do daily—to submit mine to His will, and possess my soul in patience and peace."

The famous Dr. Parr had a wife who used to quarrel with her husband for expending so much money for his books while he allowed his library-chairs to be sadly out of repair. One day, meeting him in the library, she exclaimed, "Mr. Parr, we should have new chairs for the library; they are in a very sad way." "I cannot afford it, Mrs. Parr," quickly replied the doctor. "Not afford it!" returned the lady, "when you can give ten guineas for a musty book which you never open!" "I tell you, I cannot afford it", vociferated the doctor, growing angry with his wife's obstinacy. "Not afford it?" slowly said the lady, "when your rents are coming in so fast (pointing to fast-widening gaps in her husband's garments), "when you are in as much need of repair as the library chairs!" Dr. Parr, who had expected a scene, quietly collapsed at his wife's masterly stroke of humor, and immediately sent for the upholsterer and the tailor, completely vanquished by his wife's sharpness.

Although James Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, in his autobiography does not once allude to his wife's conduct, it has been well ascertained that her temper was not the most congenial. One anecdote illustrating the fact has come down to us. It appears that one evening in London while he was delivering a lecture on astronomy, his wife entered the lecture room in a passion and maliciously knocked down several pieces of the apparatus. Ferguson calmly surveyed the catastrophe, and turning to the audience quietly said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the misfortune to be married to this woman."

Even great artists have not been free from the sharp action of shrews. The wife of Albert Durer compelled that renowned painter to toil merely to gratify her own miserly disposition, and when, in disgust at her wretched treatment, he ran off, she allured him back to his death-bed. Disraeli the elder relates of Berghem, that his wife would constantly keep him busy, and she contrived an odd experiment to detect his indolence. He worked in a room above her own; ever and anon she cheered him by thumping a long stick against the ceiling, while the meek, obedient Berghem answered by stamping his foot on the floor, and clenching his fist, too, perhaps, to satisfy his wife that he was not napping, but that he still lived!

Moliere was extremely unfortunate in his wife. Captivated by the grace and vivacity of the actress, Bejart, he married her, only to find that after marriage her grace became converted into giddiness, and her vivacity into coquetry. Her vanity and artifices often drove him to despair. She had no pity, to use his own words, for his sorrows, and ensnared by the desire of general admiration, laughed at his anxieties.

FASHION GOSSIP.

Of all fabrics, grenadine is perhaps most used for summer mourning costumes. That with very small or else medium square meshes is preferred to the large canvas meshes, or to striped or figured grenadine. The coarse meshed canvas grenadine is apt to have some cotton in it, which, though ingeniously concealed, finally makes itself visible, and gives the fabric a rusty brown look. Grenadine polonaises for mourning are occasionally seen with inch-wide stripes of dull repped gros grain, but not of the glossy satin stripe. Narrow grenadines measuring from twenty-four to twenty-seven inches cut to far better advantage than the double-fold goods, which are nearly two yards wide. Mixed silk and wool grenadines are chosen for plain deep mourning suits. Glossy all-silk grenadines, trimmed with lace and jet, are only suitable for complimentary mourning. As grenadine suits must be made over silk they are not cool, though their lightness is a commendation. It is considered bad taste to have low waist linings, with white neck and arms gleaming through the transparent grenadine; hence the basque lining (of twilled silk serge) extends up to the throat and down to the wrists. However, as a relief to this, white pleatings and frills are more worn about the neck and wrists than formerly, as only widows in first mourning now wear black crape collars. The best plan for grenadine street suits is to have a silk skirt, or else a black foulard skirt, with the grenadine flounces sewed upon it, and dispensing with a skirt of grenadine. Very fine pleatings and folds seem to be considered the only suitable trimming for deep mourning, yet some skirts not too showily trimmed add shirred headings; thus there are two groups consisting each of a fine pleating six inches deep headed by a bias piece which has three rows of shirring forming two puffs an inch wide, with a narrow double ruffle on each side of the puffs. With this skirt is an open overskirt long enough to conceal the silk of the lower skirt, and edged with one pleating with shirred heading. The basque is piped on the edge, while a pleating and puffs trim the wrist, the neck, and pass down the fronts. Pleatings of grenadine are cut straight across the material, hemmed by hand on each edge, and are lapped, or else form their own headings by being sewed on an inch below their upper edge. They are pressed flatly their whole length, and not loosened to form ruffles, as silk pleatings are. Gathered and shirred grenadine flounces are bias, and are usually finished by a flat French hem, nearly an inch wide, turned upon the right side and sewed with blind stitches; rolled and bound edges of ruffles are not used. Very rich, lustreless fringes of curled or else crimped braid are used for trimming Byzantine and grenadine suits.

House dresses of grenadine are made with basque and demi-train, trimmed with a tablier of lengthwise puffs, folds or pleatings, and elaborately draped behind. The Henri Trois basque, with its deep fronts, is a favorite for such dresses. For very dressy occasions and for light mourning, the all-silk pin-head grenadines, or else those with arabesque, lozenge, and basket check patterns are chosen, and are elaborately trimmed with thread lace, insertion and fine passementeries, matching the lace in pattern, and all the garniture is thickly studded with jet beads. Such dresses are made with elaborate polonaises, or with deep aprons that are formed of alternate stripes of beaded insertion and grenadine. Mrs. President Grant and other Washington ladies who wear mourning, select such dresses for receptions and for carriage toilettes.

Ladies who make their own dresses are making side-pleated basques for their debege, tamise, cashmere and even grenadine suits, and the fashion is especially pretty for mourning. The lining is an ordinary English basque, reaching six inches below the waist all around. The outside material is then laid in lapping pleats each an inch wide, and either sewed or pressed so flatly that they will retain their shape; this is then cut out by the lining, with the pleats extending from neck down to the edge. In most cases the lining is cut away below the waist, and the material hemmed without other trimming. When worn with a belt this forms a very pretty pleated bodice, with pleated frill below the belt. This fashion gives full roundness to slender figures, and is newer than the box-pleated blouses of last year. The long apron overskirt usually accompanies it.—[Harper's Bazar.

CATTLE AND SHEEP KINGS.

"The greatest herdsman in the world" is the title claimed for Samuel W. Allen, of Texas, who owns 225,000 cattle. He has one ranch 80 miles long and 40 wide, between the Nevada and Columbia Rivers, the largest on the continent, which pastures 120,000 head. Two others accommodate respectively 70,000 and 35,000. These cattle all subsist on the native grasses of that part of Texas. His herds require the attention of at least 400 herders and branders, and the use of 3,000 horses. He brands 60,000 calves every year to keep up the supply. The value of his stock, exclusive of the land, exceeds $5,500,000.

Armijo & Baca, of Albuquorque, New Mexico, own nearly 2,000,000 head of sheep, which are scattered over a range of country 300 miles square. The herds roam at will over the boundless dry plains of New Mexico without shelter all the year through. They require no feeding, the short, nutritious gramma grass affording good pasturage in winter as well as in summer.

COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

I.—Acquaintance.

May is fair;
Sunshine glids the balmy air;
Promises most rich and rare
Whisper round us everywhere.
Has she frowns? Ah, yes: we know them,
But she has her blossoms too;
And the sly coquette will show them,
Wishing what she dare not do.

II.—Friendship.

June is dear;
But the promise of the year
Yields no ripe fruition here;
Flowers are less than they appear.
Has she roses? More and sweeter
Than the fairies ever grew;
Yet I wait a joy completer
Than these June days ever knew.

III.—Brother-and-sister-hood.

Fond July!
'Neath this warmer, brighter sky,
All her graces multiply.
Shall my soul be glad, or sigh?
Hopes for fruit and fears of blighting
Work, within my anxious heart,
Strange mosaics, most delighting
When most innocent of art.

IV.—Love.

August heat!
Life in love is here complete;
Fruits are ripening rare and sweet:
Hence I would not find retreat,
This is love: so closely blended
With July's prophetic sun,
Who can tell me where it ended,
And these perfect joys begun?

—[R. B. Hall, in The Galaxy for July.

VARIETIES.

A PHILANTHROPIST proposes to muzzle the boys during the green apple season.

NOTHING, it is said, contribute so much to the "music of the future" as matrimony.

GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and family are in New York, where they will remain all summer.

BRIGNOLI will probably return to this country in the fall to sing with the Di Murska concert troupe.

BALTIMORE is boiling down her surplus canine population into glue, by which the city gains five cents per dog.

IT is said that when a member of the Boston Common Council talks too long the bored hand him a card inscribed: "Hire a hall!"

FOR intercepting a telegram, and reading it, a schoolmaster in Manchester, England, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

IT is the fashion in Paris to give enormous boquets to favorite actresses. These are sometimes so very large that they cannot be carried into a private box.

THE most appropriate thing a San Francisco paper could find to say upon the subject of the magnificent generosity of James Lick, was that he should have "a big funeral when he died."

A MICHIGAN paper sarcastically remarks that "a few of the Marquette ladies observed Decoration Day last Saturday. Their efforts, however, were all confined to their own persons."

WHILE Texas is sending the West droves of beef, the West is returning the compliment in the shape of fine flocks of sheep, which, says the San Antonio Herald, are arriving from Illinois in considerable numbers

"Oh, grandma!" cried a mischievous little urchin, "I cheated the hens so nicely just now! I threw them your gold beads, and they thought they were corn, and they ate them up as fast as they could."

A BAND of crusaders, in San Francisco, while standing on the sidewalk, outside a saloon, broke through and fell a distance of ten feet into the mud below. They were not hurt, but, after extricating themselves, the meeting adjourned abruptly.

SOME fast horses were recently sold in New York for very low prices. "Wonder," with a record of 2.50, sold for $95. A splendid Fearnaught bay gelding sold for $100, and the bay gelding River Boy, with a record of 2.38, sold for $285.

AT Terrebonne parish, Louisiana, the grand jury recently made a presentation, in which they stated that they had examined certain papers, and found the accounts correct. Twelve of the sixteen jurors were unable to write and made their mark to this valuable certificate.

EUGENIE, it seems, has not lost her taste or interest in dress, for upon the occasion of the Czar's visit to Chiselhurst she appeared in a toilet which, although somber, must have been becoming. Puffs of white crape, veiled with black lace, ornamented her flowing black robe, and a picturesque black veil depended in the Spanish fashion from her head.

AN elephant passed over the new bridge at St. Louis the other day. About fifty boys, loaded with cakes and other elephant tempters, walked backwards ahead of him and did the coaxing, while a crowd of men with pikes and crowbars urged him from behind. A St. Louis paper describes him as "the meek old mountain, apparently deaf to the applause which greeted him."

A FRENCH medical journal has made an astounding statement in reference to Mlle. Croizette, who acts the leading character in the "Sphinx" at Paris. It asserts that she poisons herself every evening in the now famous dying scene. The potion she swallows is actually poisonous, and as a consequence the convulsions and spasms which follow are genuine. This is the statement, and it further tells us that immediately the drop-scene falls the fair actress takes an antidote and recovers in about an hour.

ONE day last week a professional gambler went into a faro room in Chicago to play an engagement with the tiger. He commenced playing, lost, won, lost again, continued losing; and finally, at the end of fifty hours, he ceased playing, being then out of pocket to the amount of $11,900. During this session of fifty hours the game was unbroken. The gambler never slept for a moment, never stopped to eat a meal, but carried the whole tremendous enterprise through without rest, cessation or refreshment.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made last week to wreck a train on the Michigan Central Railroad, between Battle Creek and Augusta. As the section men were passing over the track, the boss noticed that the wheel of the hand-car was considerable jarred as it struck against the end of a rail. Stopping and making an examination, he discovered that the splice bars had been removed from each end of the rail, and that every spike had been drawn out, except one in the middle, which just clung to the tie. The express train had passed over in safety, the one spike holding the rail in place.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. K. LARK, ... E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 27, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Senate, 43d District—F. A. WOOD.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. F. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
E. P. LARGE, GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS, ANDREW LARUE,
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE nomination for District Attorney was well bestowed on yesterday. J. K. P. Duff is young and able and will make a splendid candidate.

THE Dispatch is at its old game again, tendering its advice to the Democracy. Will it never find out that when the Democracy wants advice it will look somewhere else beside the Ring Dispatch for it?

EVERY man on the Republican ticket is opposed to the new Constitution and in favor of the present exorbitant rate of taxation. If elected, when will the taxpayers get rid of the ring? The people have the power to settle this important question.

THE nomination of James H. Hopkins, as against the salary grabber Negley, for Congress, shows that the Democracy do not fear the fray. They simply ask the community to judge and choose between the two men. Mr. Hopkins will grace the seat of the salary grabber.

WE recommend to our citizens that they refuse to pay their taxes until the city government makes a thorough exhibit of the condition of the finances. It will have to come to this at last, and we had as well begin now as to put off the evil day. Let the people combine together if they expect to get justice. As long as they submit to the demands of the Ring they will be made.

SINCE we come to think of it, we don't know but that we ought to thank the Ring organs for their lying statements during the past few days concerning the great row that was to take place in the Democratic Convention. In their zeal they went most too far and to some extent were the means of consolidating our ranks and making the proceedings of the Convention more harmonious. They and their adherents are now the only ones dissatisfied.

WE desire to say this early in the campaign, that we endorse every candidate nominated yesterday, and that all will receive our cordial, hearty and enthusiastic support. This appears to be necessary, inasmuch as certain Radical organs have of late taken great pleasure in trying to make us appear what we are not. Will they please drop their eyes on this? But then when we consider that it pleases them and don't hurt anybody, we don't care whether they do or not.

REAL estate has diminished in value in the city twenty millions of dollars since the rate of taxation has been made known, and the worst is to come. Another month may see a suspension of manufacturing establishments and thousands of workmen thrown idle. All that the Ring may live and steal. It is beginning to get through the wool of ordinary Councilmen that there is a storm coming. The last meeting will serve to show the inmates of Municipal Hall that the spinal cord has been touched.

THERE is one man in the 7th ward who proposes to vote the Democratic ticket this fall for the first time. He has given us his reasons therefor. He has all along had faith in the Gazette and the Republican party. He was sure that this paper lied when we said that the taxes would be more than doubled, for the Gazette said it was a lie. This gentleman has a little piece of property, which was assessed at $1,100. He went to the City Assessor and offered to sell him the property for $500, and give him ten years in which to pay for it. But he could not get one cent reduction on the property, although he was willing to make oath that he would take $500 for it. His taxes are about four times as much this year as they were last. In view of these facts, he has lost faith in the Gazette and Republican party, and will hereafter vote the Democratic ticket.

OUR TAX BURDENS.

Day by day the voice of complaint from our over-taxed people grows louder and louder, and the demand is made and reiteratad that the city officials give the specific reasons why the taxes should be doubled and trebled in a single year. We are told generally that there are a number of innocent deficiencies that must be met; that we are "an expensive people;" that more money goes out of than comes into the city Treasury, and such nonsense. But this is no answer to a single question asked by the people.

Mr. Magee says that there are deficiencies to the amount of $149,000, which accounts for the increase in taxes this year. But the increase is not confined to $149,000; it exceeds one million. What then is the necessity for this increase? Or is it not probable that Controller Snodgrass is nearer the correct figure when he says the deficiencies amount to from seven to nine hundred thousand dollars? We are not to be understood as reflecting upon the individual honesty of our present city officials, but we do say that they dare not make a public exhibition of their books. We are satisfied that a fair and impartial Committee will find upon examination that the full amount of this year's increase in taxes has been misapplied. We do not say that it has been stolen, but it has gone beyond the reach of the people, and enriched men who now control our city government and local politics, and are manipulating the present campaign with a view of continuing the Ring in power.

The people are not going to be satisfied with anything short of a complete exhibit of the city finances, containing all the details of the manner in which the public funds have been expended and applied. Whenever this is done the people will see an astonishing chapter. The rotten banks and shaky financial institutions that have been bolstered up, directly and indirectly, immediately and remotely, with the funds of the city would astonish the oldest inhabitant. Of course, he will have the Gazette and Dispatch, the vigilant watch dogs of the Ring, denouncing us once more as alarmists just as they have done in the past, but we want a showing of hands, and the exhibition of an itemized balance sheet.

The people have got to that point that they want to know the worst of their troubles, and this is a most excellent time to spread the whole truth before them. There will be found among the stubs of the City Hall Commission's checkbook (if it has not been destroyed) quite a number of duplicate checks—some of them for thousands of dollars—that ought to be explained. It is now more than three years since we called attention to this fact, and yet the City Hall Commission has had the supreme indifference to refuse to give any explanation. This is a good time to tell all about the entire city finances. With a full understanding of what we say, we do not hesitate to state that the leak that has overwhelmed us with an ocean of taxes, will be found somewhere in the hull of that ill-omened bark, the City Hall Commission. A full and complete report of the city finances will, no doubt, show this to be the fact.

THE TICKET SO FAR.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

The nominations put in the field by the Conventions of yesterday and the day before may be found elsewhere and there is not a man among them, that we cannot warmly and heartily endorse, and from Congressman down to Commissioner, we challenge a comparison with the candidates on the other side. They are all gentleman of known character and ability, and their election will be a guaranty that so far as lay in their power, they will devote themselves to putting a stop to the extravagance that marks and disgraces the present administration of affairs.

There remains yet to be nominated one candidate for Senator in the forty-second, three assemblymen in the first (Allegheny) district—the Conventions to meet on September 2nd: and two candidates for the Assembly in the Second Legislative district, who will probably be nominated this evening. If the balance of the ticket is a good as that already made, no reasonable voter will have cause to complain.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Gazette in writing about the national finances says that the amount of interest paid on our national debt, from 1865 to 1873, amounts to the astonishing sum of one thousand one hundred and two millions two hundred and eighty five thousand dollars, and we have during the same time paid toward the extinguishment of the principal of our national debt, five hundred and forty three millions of dollars. Added together, these sums amount to sixteen hundred millions of dollars—a sum larger by three hundred millions of dollars than the estimated wealth of the whole country in 1820, when its entire real estate and personal property was valued at thirteen hundred million of dollars. After which he makes the additional remark:

Such a state of pecuniary embarrassment might drive the people to embrace a remedy that has heretofore been advocated by a few—"Greenbacks to supply the entire volume of currency, and convertible into bonds, and bonds into greenbacks at the will of the holders." We may surmount our difficulties by permitting the business of the country to accommodate and adjust itself to the exhausted state in which we find ourselves, without further inflation on the one hand, and without compulsory resumption on the other.

Well, truly! But the correspondent don't fully understand the situation. Had the Democratic theory of 1868, been put in practice, the bonded indebtedness might have been reduced one half by this time, by payments in greenbacks, thus saving millions of interest and giving us a reliable currency.

But is it not an astonishing fact that the people of this country in eight years have been taxed to the extent of more than a thousand millions of dollars to pay the interest on bonds that were purchased at about fifty cents on the dollar? It would seem that the government has been run wholly in the interest of the bondholder. The figures given by the Gazette's correspondent are interesting in many ways, but especially as showing how much it costs to keep the Radical party in power.

WILL THE CLOAK OF "LOYALTY" COVER ALL?

The birth of the new Constitution, and the regretted death of William Phillips, have had most disastrous effects on the fortunes of the Radical Ring. As Colonel Phillips was supposed to be the most honest man in the combination, and about the only man of reputed means acquired otherwise than by public plunder, his influence over the Ring was absolute. And then the Constitution had spoken to the Ring in thunder tones, "You shall go no further in this course of corruption." And so the foul secrets of the Ring are about to be exposed—and what a terrible showing we have already had, and how many more shocking things are in store for us!

Simultaneously throughout the country, as the villains of the Radical Rings in Philadelphia, Washington, the Treasury Department, were exposed—the Radical press made a feeble effort to put a new piece to the somewhat shrunken and faded and ragged robe of "loyalty," which, like the lion's skin on the ambitious ass, had become a little too short for them. The candidly expressed idea of the Hon. Matthew Edwards that "a bad Republican was better than a good Democrat," was in effect promulgated by sharper people than Mr. Edwards. The daring device that has held the Radicals in power since 1864, was to be again endued with life and vigor. It was simply that "loyalty" to Radicalism was to outweigh all other merits, all other deeds, all patriotic and honorable services. It was not "loyalty" to the country, that was required to entitle a man to public honor or to profitable places. Oh no! It was "loyalty" to Morton, Cameron, Grant, and even to Grant's confederate friends, as Col. Mosby, the free ranger, the guerilla—to Gen. Longstreet and any other confederate pet or relative that any other influential Radical might select. If a Democrat had proved his patriotism and "loyalty" to his country at the expense of a limb or two, or if his certificate of bravery were written in many scars upon his body, by confederate swords—that sort of proof of loyalty amounted to nothing. But now it is to be seen whether the cloak of Radical "loyalty" can be made to hide all that Rings can steal. The better opinion appears to be that though, like the mantle of charity, it will cover a multitude of things, it will not hide the immense plunder that is required. Even now it is thrown aside a little, and the stolen fox may be seen busily gnawing away at the vitals of the Ring—and they no longer swear, like the youthful thief of Sparta, that they never had stolen the coveted animal—but are blaming one another.

—It is something gained for freedom and good political morals, that Democrats are not now expected to parade in the shamloyal garments of Radical Rings. They are not expected to bow down before Gov. Moses, and Mosby, and Longstreet, and other convenient Confederate friends of the President. It is coming to be an accepted opinion, and very rapidly gaining ground too, that a decent, honest Democrat, who has done all his duties as a citizen and whose hands are not soiled by public plunder, is as good as a bad Radical—Edwards to the contrary, notwithstanding—as good,—well, as good, or better than Geo. O. Evans or Sanborn, or the man, whoever he was, that gave the Water Bonds to the National Trust Company. Now we must all feel that this is a great step forward. But too much is expected of us. From unfortunates placed so low in the moral, religious and political scale as "disloyal" Democrats, have been placed by their Radical detractors, it would be strange, indeed, if they could at one leap regain the high "loyal" platform, and begin to exhibit all the cardinal virtues in their party or their private conduct. Therefore are not our Radical friends, who are sick of their own party, expecting too much of us when they ask us to choose none but model men for candidates—men, every one as good, for instance, as an Indian Commissioner! We have always done the best we could to induce exemplary Democrats to run for all the offices. But some of them have no political ambition, and shrink from the excitement of popular duties and demonstrations—for which they should be pardoned. Others would like the prize, perhaps, well enough, but fear to enter into the contest.

—Still, we do not know that disgusted Republicans have any right to be too particular about the candidate the Democrats shall nominate. If they are tired of ruinous taxes—if they don't want to see their city officers secretly procuring laws at Harrisburg to double their fees—if, in short, they wish to stop the progress of plunder by their own party—they must vote for the ticket the Democrats shall propose. The men who compose it have had nothing to do with the peculations and usurpations af the Radical Ring. On that, repentant and indignant Republicans can surely depend—and that is the main question now.

In voting for the Democratic ticket "just once," no Republican necessarily pledges himself to abandon his party altogether. When the corruptionists of his own faith are driven from power he may return to its communion. But every decent Republican who deprecates the outrages of the Radical Ring, knows well enough how powerless he is to make decent and pure nominations in his own party. His only hope, then, is in the action of the Democratic party—it is his sheet anchor. If he intended to vote the Democratic ticket, it was not at all wrong that he should suggest such Democrats as he thinks best, and support them in a proper way for the nomination. But it was not in good taste for any disgusted Republican to be either arrogant or importunate in his demands about our nominations. They are all better, we know, than the worst Republican candidates. But they will not wear nor try to put on the old toga of Radical "loyalty."

MR. D. H. FRALICH, of the Twenty-second ward gives his experience in taxpaying as follows:

City taxes 1873, net	$ 628 81
City taxes 1874, net	1,580 65
Increase	1,151 84
County taxes 1873	90 59
County taxes 1874	260 42
Increase	$ 169 83
Net increase	1,321 67

It is hardly necessary for us to remark that Mr. Fralich relieves us from the Gazette's charges of being a liar when we said the tax would be more than doubled.

THE Republican and Ring papers affect surprise at the order and good sense which prevailed in the Democratic Conventions, and compliment the high grade of delegates. The bulk of the ticket is now before the people and speaks for itself. Comparisons are odious.

WE advise the holders of street improvement bonds to see that they are signed by all the Commissioners as the law directs. Bonds signed by three, will be resisted by the tax-payers, and troublesome lawsuits, be the consequence.

THE Commercial thinks that the country is safe now that Congress has adjourned. We believe that there was a very large Republican majority it that body.

THERE is a negro Samson named Nelson de Lisle, in New Orleans. He is a horse-dealer by profession, and the trick of his trade is to take possession of horses in an unauthorized manner. He was denominated a horse-thief before a Court in New Orleans in 1869 and sent to the State Prison, where he stayed only six days of the five years awarded him. He broke jail by snapping iron bars as if they had been sticks, and carrying the outer gate, and fled and hid. The police have been on the lookout for him, and afraid they would find him. The other day two or three of them got hold of him, but he broke loose and laid them out on the pavement with one blow of his mighty arm. De Lisle then ran, and the cry of "stop thief" was raised, and a gathering crowd urged in pursuit. A policeman fired three shots at him without any apparent effect, and he was at length brought to a halt by running, as it were, in a crowd of about a thousand men that had collected about him, both before and behind, in his flight. The friction of such a mass was too much, and he saw the living wall close around him. It took twelve muscular white Americans to take him to the station-house, as he kept up a skirmishing fight all the way. He was put in the stocks, and it was found that a pistol ball had passed through his thigh, and a club had indented his forehead over his eye. His vitals, which were covered with a heavy coating of upper leather, were unharmed. He is not of exaggerated size, being a little over medium size, but his mold is Herculean and his endurance is equal to that of a steam engine of twenty horse-power.

THE Civil Rights bill is dead—dead at least for this session—let us hope forever. There are strong reasons for believing that if it had passed the House the President would have vetoed it. But the Republicans of the House being nearer their constituents than the Senate, and having livlier apprehensions of the consequences, concluded to set the thing sadly yet severely alone. They had the opportunity to take it up and pass it, but they had not the courage. When, as it lay on the Speaker's desk, it was reached in its turn, there were Republican votes enough to have lifted the bantling from its couch and sent it tenderly, duly labelled and ticketed, to the White House. But, alas! the votes were not forthcoming, and so, there it lies. Peace be with it.—Baltimore Gazette.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

WHAT GRANT SIGNED—FULL TEXT OF THE BILL AS IT PASSED CONGRESS.

"Act to fix the amount of United States notes, provide for the redistribution of the National Bank Currency, and other purposes," reported from the Conference Committee and passed both branches of Congress without amendment, is as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

SEC. 2. That Section 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but the money required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provision of said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in Section 2 of this act; and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of $500 such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and all notes of National Banks worn, defaced, mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, and the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and provided further, that so much of Section 32 of said National Bank act requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the 19th section of the National Bank act; and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasurer of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law; provided that the amount of the bonds now on deposit for circulating shall not be reduced below $50,000.

Sec. 5. That the Controller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasurer may prescribe, cause the charter members of the association to be printed upon all National Bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

Sec. 6. That the amount of United States notes outstanding, and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

SEC. 7. That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan, certificates and for an increase of National Bank notes" as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of Section 6 of said act until after the $54,000,000 granted in Section 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as application shall be duly made therefor, and until the full amount of the $54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make a requisition on each of the National banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of this circulation as by said act may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money as herein provided, a proportionate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit shall be surrendered to it.

SEC. 8. That upon the failure of the National banks upon which requisitions for circulation shall be made, or of any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Controller of Currency shall at once sell, as provided in Section 49 of the National Currency act, approved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations which shall so fail, to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States so much of the circulation of said association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned; and, if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption it shall be returned to the association or associations whose bonds shall have been sold; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositories, and National Bank Depositories of the United States, who shall be hereafter informed by the Controller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation as required, to assort and return to the Treasurer for redemption the notes of such associations as shall come into their hands until the amount required shall be redeemed, and in like manner to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such National banks as have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs, of such as shall hereafter so fail to go into liquidation.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency, and he is hereby ordered to issue circulating notes without delay as applications therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of $55,000,000 to associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation under an apportionment made on the basis of population and of wealth, as shown by the returns of the census of 1870, and every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and governed by the rules, restrictions, and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges, and franchise now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as national banking associations with the same power to amend, alter, and repeal, provided by the National Banking act, provided that the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and removed from the banks transacting business shall not exceed $55,000,000 and such circulation shall be withdrawn and redeemed as shall be necessary to supply the circulation previously issued to the banks in those States having less than their apportionment; and provided further that not more than $30,000,000 shall be withdrawn and redeemed as herein contemplated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

An authoritative denial is given to the report that the Queen of England is to visit St. Petersburg next September.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The tariff bill was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole and several amendments were made, after which the Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the Senate and amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Morrill (Me.) and Hamilton (Md.) members of the Joint Committee on the part of the Senate to frame a bill for a permanent government for the District of Columbia under section 5, of the bill to provide a temporary government for the District passed on Friday.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Mr. WEST presented the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he regretted the committee had reduced the rate of postage on newspapers to one and a half cents per pound and three cents per pound on periodicals. To reduce the rate on newspapers now to the sum named when Congress was looking around for every source of revenue, he thought very unwise legislation. The postage by this report would be reduced at least one half the present rate. Heretofore postage on letters amounted to $22,000,000, while on newspapers it was less that $1,000,000 which was not enough to pay the expense of delivering them. He had no quarrel with newspapers. They had always treated him kindly. His whole effort was to have a uniform rate of postage to provide revenue for the country. Rather than have such a rate of postage as proposed on newspaper he would have them go through the mails free.

A message was received from the House announcing the non-concurrence of that body in amendments of Senate on the Tariff bill and asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to insist upon the amendments and grant a conference. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sherman, Morrill (Vt.) and Bayard, as a Committe on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming his remarks on the conference report, said he believed a uniform rate of three cents per pound would yield a good revenue. This report fixed the rate of postage on public documents sent out by members of Congress at ten cents per pound, a larger sum than charged on newspapers. He did not see why such a distinction was made.

Mr. WEST said that postage on bound volumes was fixed at ten cents per pound, but unbound documents went at the same rate as periodicals.

After further debate the report was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 21; and a new committee ordered.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the report of the conference committee on the Geneva award bill, which was read, and the pending question as to whether the Senate could proceed to the consideration of the same.

The Chair appointed as the new conference committee on the post office appropriation bill Messrs. Windom, Allison and Davis.

The Senate took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SCHURZ called up the House bill granting the right of way to the Arkansas Valley Railway Company. Passed.

A message was received from the House announcing the non-concurrency of that body in the various amendments of the Senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill and asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.,) moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant a conference. Agreed to.

The CHAIR appointed Morrill (Me.,) Sargent and Stevenson as members of such conference.

Mr. DAVIS called up the House bill referring the case of Joseph Wilson to the Court of Claims. The claimant was a contractor to furnish mules to the Government during the late war, and agreed to deliver them in Washington but was kept out of the city with the mules for forty-eight hours by an order from the War Department during the raid of Gen. Early in 1864, and on account of being so detained on the outskirts of the city, had his mules captured by the enemy. Passed—yeas, 30; nays—16.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the Conference report on the Geneva award bill.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the report and charged that its language was ambiguous. Another objection he had to it was that the clause submitted by his colleague (Sherman) providing that all claims should be adjusted and paid on a basis of United States gold coin the time of loss was stricken out by the Conference Committee. The Government of the United States had received the amount in gold and should pay it to losers in the same medium.

Failure to do that would be not only an act of injustice but an act of dishonesty. He said he very much feared that when a claimant came for his money the Secretary of the Treasury would take out his greenbacks and say to him, "This note is a legal tender at its face value for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

After further discussion, the report of the committee was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays 18.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the conference committee on the Tariff bill, made a report which was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the conference committee on the River and Harbor appropriation bill, made a report.

Without taking any action, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts) presented the conference report on the Geneva award bill.

The discussion was continued some time, after which the report was finally agreed to as it came from the committee.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) from the Election Committee, reported a joint resolution for an amendment of the constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President, making it by a direct vote of the people and by Congressional districts. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted with leave to report any time next session.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD reported back the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. He stated that they were 124 in number, and increased the bill as passed by the House $4,500,000.

After concurring in a number of unimportant amendments, an animated discussion took place on the recommendation of the committee to non concur in appropriating $25,000 for the Little Sisters of the Poor. As $25,000 had been appropriated for a building on the Women Christian Association of the District of Columbia, it was held that justice demanded a like appropriation for the latter organization. The amendment was concurred in—yeas, 104; nays, 43.

Mr. G. F. HOAR moved to suspend the rules and make in order an amendment appropriating $7,000 to reimburse General O. O. Howard for expenses of his defense before the late court of inquiry. Lost—yeas, 121; nays, 95, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

When the eighteenth amendment of the Senate was reached, Mr. Garfield moved to non-concur in the remaining forty amendments of the Senate, in order to have the bill sent to the conference committee. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Garfield, Hale (Me.) and Niblack were appointed a committee of conference.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in all amendments of the Senate to the bill to amend the tariff and revenue laws, and to refer them to a committee of conference. He avowed himself in favor of the Senate amendment, but at the suggestion of members around him, he moved to non-concur.

After some discussion, the motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Dawes, Kelly and Beck were appointed a committee of conference.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule changing the present rule which authorized motions to suspend rules for the last ten days of the session, and limiting the time to six days. Agreed to.

The House took a recess till half-past eight o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House went to business on the Speaker's table and disposed of a number of the Senate bills.

On motion of Mr. Kasson a concurrent resolution was adopted extending the session until 4 p. m., Tuesday.

The House then took another recess until 11.30 p. m.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock Mr. Dawes made a conference report on the bill to amend the tariff and revenue laws and proceeded to explain it.

Without taking any action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1874.

THE SENATE.

A message was read from the House, announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the report of the Conference Committee on the tariff bill, and asking for a new conference.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was manifest that Congress could not agree upon the disputed points of the bill at this stage of the session. He, therefore, moved it to be postponed till next December, which motion was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Conference Committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill made a report which was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to take up the bill relative to the courts and judicial officers in the territory of Utah. Agreed to. The bill was then passed.

The Joint Select Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia heretofore instructed to inquire into the so called safe burglary made a report to the effect, that, owing to insufficient testimony, it would be unwise for them to express any opinion, and that it properly belonged to the Criminal Court of the District. The report was received and the committee discharged.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Mr. GORDON called up the House bill to relieve the political disabilities of Jno. Forsythe of Alabama. Passed.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE called up the House bill to relieve Mr. J. L. Pugh, of Alabama, of his political disabilities passed.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Senate bill authorizing the coinage of a twenty cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States. Passed.

MATT. CARPENTER NOT FORGOTTEN.

Mr. BAYARD offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and hereby are tendered to the Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter for the courtesy and ability with which he has presided over their deliberations.

THE REPLY.

Mr. CARPENTER replied: Senators—I should do great injustice to my own feelings if I did not return to you my heartfelt thanks for your kindness at the present session. It is remarkable that the more we see of the Constitution of the United States, and the more familiar we become with it in practice, the more we admire the wisdom of its provisions. I have, since presiding here by your favor this session, come to esteem as I never did before the wisdom of that provision which separates presiding officers from members of the body. He who occupies this chair, the duties of which are so nearly judicial, ought not to be a Senator, for, as a Senator, he must more or less participate in debate and take more or less interest in questions which are pending here, and if not suspected by others of partiality towards those questions in which he takes an interest, he must, if he be a right-minded man, suspect himself of partiality, and it may be, in endeavoring to avoid that, bear too far the other way. I thank you again, gentlemen, for your courtesy, your kindness, the patience with which you have borne errors which were necessarily the result of my inexperience as a presiding officer, and hope that you will in safety reach your homes and there meet an approving constituency; that we shall meet here again in December in health and prosperity. I also return to this corps of clerks my thanks for their co-operation in performing the duties of the chair. I now proceed to execute the order of the two Houses of Congress, and declare that the Senate of the United States is adjourned sine die. [Applause.]

THE HOUSE.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, made a report.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SECTION DROPPED.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) inquired how the civil service matter was left.

Mr. GARFIELD said its exact position was this: The Senate had appropriated the usual sum of $15,000 together with the unexpended balance. The House had repealed the civil service law altogether. The conference of both sides had agreed to drop the whole subject out of the bill and it was not alluded to any way whatever.

Mr. BUTLER—You let the civil service reform die instead of being killed. [Laughter]. The Conference report was then agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, was also adopted.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that all appropriation bills had now passed both bodies, and the only delay was to have them enrolled and recalled.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. E. R. Hoar and Mitchell on the Committee to frame a new government for the District of Columbia.

THE LAST LEGISLATIVE ACT.

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of James L. Pugh, of Alabama, was passed. This was the last Legislative act of the session.

CLOSING SCENES.

For some time before the hour of final adjournment there was a noise and murmur of friendly leavetaking between the members. As the hands on the clock dial indicated six o'clock, the Speaker, wishing all of the members a safe and happy return to their homes and families, pronounced the first session of the XLIII. Congress adjourned sine die.

The ice house and stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in New York City, was burned last night. Four wagons and sixty horses, together with a large amount of other property, was destroyed. The loss will exceed $100,000.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

A Magnificent Convention.

Ring Organs Disappointed—Some Sound Talk and Truthful Resolutions—Immense Taxes—The Closed Mills and Workshops—An Excellent Ticket Nominated—The Congressional Conventions—Conventions to be Held To-Day, Etc.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The delegates to the Allegheny County Democratic Convention met yesterday (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, in District Court Room, No. 2, and was from beginning to end, one of the largest, most harmonious and satisfactory of its kind ever witnessed in these parts. The attempts of the lying organs of the Ring, which have been so busy endeavoring to create bad blood and a row, by their malicious and deceptive reports of this and that, found no response in the hearts of the very many true Democratic representatives, who determined among themselves to stamp out every attempt to create trouble, and we believe to-day that the only ones disappointed are the Ring organs, Ring leaders, and their adherents. They now evidently feel that the Democracy, backed by honest Republicans, are determined to stop the thieving that has been going on, and that honesty and lower taxes must prevail. So much by way of preface.

CALLED TO ORDER

The Convention was called to order by the chairman, W. D. Moore, Esq., who said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I presume a majority of the delegates are in the room, and as I have business to attend to in the Quarter Sessions, I hope you will excuse me for not waiting longer. I hope to-day to see in this Convention, notwithstanding the accounts of newspaper reporters, and notwithstanding the amount of real personal difficulties that may exist among some members, privately of the Democratic party, at least an endeavor on the part of all the gentlemen present, who have any interest in the prosperity and triumph of the Democratic party, not to give to the enemy an opportunity ridiculous us. I, for one, shall not do that, if I can prevent it. [Applause]. There is a good opportunity, it would seem, to rescue at least, some portion of the Legislature from the hands of the enemy. That can be done only in one way, and that is by sinking all private and personal hostilities for the good of the party, and in an earnest endeavor to put the best men in nomination for the places. [Applause.]

I do not desire to detain the Convention, and will therefore ask that Mr. Jos. S. Lare and Mr. W. H. Reel act as Secretaries to call the list of precincts, and delegates will come forward and present their credentials.

The list was then called and the following answered to their names:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—M. F. Cassidy, Jno. O'Neil.
Second ward—J. T. Fulwood, W. F. Beaumont.
Third ward—A. Stahle, J. F. Gildea.
Fourth ward—Jno. H. Bailey, Benton Patterson.
Fifth ward—J. C. Duffy, C. B. Strain.
Sixth ward—J. A. McSwiggen, F. F. Farrell.
Seventh ward—Peter McCoy, W. B. Lupton.
Eighth ward—Geo. H. Kuhn, J. C. Barr.
Ninth ward—Casper Fink, Wm. Lundy.
Tenth ward—Rudolph Koenig, Jas. Lappan.
Eleventh ward—Michael Kirk, Uzziah Stuart.
Twelfth ward, 1st prec't—T. C. Rafferty, J. C. Driscoll.
Twelfth ward, 2d prec't—Philip Muller, Jas. A. O'Neill.
Thirteenth ward, 1st prec't—Jno. Magan, Thos. Breen.
Thirteenth ward, 2d prec't—Jas. P. O'Neill, John M'Clarsa.
Fourteenth ward—E. S. Ward, A. J. Baer.
Fifteenth ward—W. H. Porter, W. G. Corcoran.
Sixteenth ward, 1st prec't—Leopold Wilsack, Jno. Fowler.
Seventeenth ward, 1st prec't—Jno. G. Mitchell, W. T. Taylor.
Seventeenth ward, 2d prec't—Robt. Lucas, T. Coleman.
Eighteenth ward—P. O'Neill, N. P. Sawyer.
Nineteenth ward—T. C. Leasure, J. M. Taylor.
Twentieth ward—B. C. Sawyer, T. J. Keenan;
Twenty-first ward, 1st prec't—James H. Hopkins, C. C. Rafferty.
Twenty-second ward, 1st prec't—Chris. Magee, Geo. W. Guthrie.
Twenty-second ward, 2d prec't—W. C. Moore, J. M. Carson.
Twenty-third ward—B. J. Bradley, Morton Hunter.
Twenty-fourth ward—D. W. Cuhl, Jno. Hartman.
Twenty-fifth ward—C. Feld, S. Havey.
Twenty-sixth ward—John W. Carle, J. Remillier.
Twenty-seventh ward, 1st prec't—Martin Fagan, B. A. Hartman.
Twenty-seventh ward, 2d prec't—J. T. Irwin, J. Bucher.
Twenty-eighth ward—J. W. Donaldson, C. Scott.
Twenty-ninth ward—Jas. Slatterly, David Kaye.
Thirtieth ward—Jno. Murray, Sr., C. Melling.
Thirty-third ward—F. Laughlin, John Grogan.
Thirty-fourth ward—Richard Wall, M. McCabe.
Thirty-fifth ward—John Goehring, A. Hahn.
Thirty-seventh ward—Wm. Boyd, D. Turner.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Malcolm Hay, W. P. Bedell.
Second ward—J. H. Stewart, P. J. Haggerty.
Third ward, first precinct—Isaac Stern, F. L. Lee.
Third ward, second precinct—Wm. Moller, T. Huskins.
Fourth ward, first precinct—Jno. Ballentine, W. H. Rodi.
Fourth ward, second precinct—Jno. Titzel, V. Pauline.
Fifth ward—W. S. Reno, William Hall.
Sixth ward—George Funch, J. C. Wallace.
Seventh ward—Joseph Lofink, George Ober.
Ninth ward—John McDermont, Joseph Cullman.
Tenth ward—Charles Magunn, W. B. Carr.
Eleventh ward—Jacob Eckert, W. F. Richardson.

M'KEESPORT.

First ward—C. Dittmer, William Quinn.
Second ward—William Neel, B. W. Junker.
Third Ward—Jesse Sill, C. M. Bailey.

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—James Donaldson, E. C. Stevens.
Sewickley—S. M'Kelvy, J. Smith.
Sharpsburg—Jos. Hart, L. Winchell.
Millvale—J. Davis, Hugh Coll.
Bellevue—L. Phillips, J. Alabach.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, first precinct—J. L. Williams, E. W. Cowan.
Kilbuck, second precinct—J. P. Barry, J. Karns.
Leet—W. M'Cormick, J. Telford.
Plum—A. A. Conner, J. C. Boyle.
Mifflin—James Wilson, J. G. Patterson.
Moon—J. Lashell, J. C. Boggs.
Franklin—Wm. Neely, H. Roberts,
Ross, second precinct—John Rogers, R. Morrow.
Upper St. Clair—A. M'Cowan, D. Bowers.
Etna—E. Eichenlaub, G. F. Kindt.
South Versailles, second precinct—T. M. Stewart, A. M. M'Clintock.
South Versailles, third precinct—J. A. J. Smith, A. J. Bigley.
Jefferson—Henry Large, R. H. Blackburn.
Chartiers—J. S. Bonnett, Van A. Reed.
Ohio—John Good, Chas. Howard.
West Deer—Chas. Bryson, J. Camp.
Lower St. Clair—John Conrad.
South Fayette—W. Nicholson, Thos. Gladden.
Sewickley—O. H. P. Williams.
Crescent—W. Bateman, E. Porter, Jr.
Union—J. H. O'Brien, G. Carnaghan.
Scott, first precinct—T. F. M'Cabe, A. Schisler.
Scott, second precinct—Barnes Ford, I. W. Bausman.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. J. H. Hopkins moved that John H. Bailey, Esq., be elected the permanent Chairman. No other name was suggested and Mr. Bailey was elected by acclamation.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Bailey said:

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY:

Gentlemen—You have so often conferred so many eminences upon me, far beyond any desire of mine, that I hardly contemplated this. In making my acknowedgements to you for this renewed evidence of confidence, allow me to congratulate the Democracy of this county upon the unchanged energy and zeal displayed by you from year to year in this way, of pledging yourselves anew upon the altar of the party. As has been suggested by the gentleman who has been acting as temporary chairman of this Convention, there is now some reason to hope that there is a prospect that our fidelity has not been in vain, but that the people are beginning to awaken from their long apparent slumber, and to believe that the error of misrule and corruption under which not only the nation, but our commonwealth, our county, and even our municipalty has suffered for years; should find an end at last. [Applause.] If there be such a possibility, and if there be not, our duty is a plain one, at any rate. It has been suggested that we select such names as the representatives of our party, as will bespeak the confidence of the people, and to deserve, if we do not receive, their triumphant election at the polls. [Applause.]

The chair then announced that he was ready to hear nominations for Vice Presidents.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected by acclamation: Hon. John B. Guthrie, M. N. Patterson, John P. Heisel, Colonel S. McKelvy and Thos. Donnelly. Messrs. Lare and Reel were continued as permanent Secretaries, with the addition of Capt. W. S. Reno.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The seats of the delegates from the Sixth ward Pittsburgh, were contested and on motion the chair appointed Jas. C. Duffy, Thos. J. Keenan, Jno. Murray, Sr., Benton Patterson and John Ballentine. The committee soon after reported in favor of the sitting members, Messrs. M'Swiggen and Farrell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Uzziah Stewart offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from the several election districts represented in this Convention, be requested to present the name of one man from their respective election districts, to serve as a member of the County Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

THANKS FOR ORGANIZING THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Keenan said that as the Convention was now organized, he moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Mr. Moore for the orderly, courteous and gentlemanly manner in which the Convention had been organized.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Keenan said that some parties outside had endeavored to get up a division and a quarrel between Mr. Moore and the Democratic party, but he had gone on and organized this Convention in a manner that would be most useful to this Convention. He, therefore, thought it proper that the Convention should give expression to their sentiments in this manner.

RESPONSE BY MR. MOORE.

Mr. Moore, being called upon to respond, spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I had made up my mind that no relation between myself and individual members of the Democratic party should, in any way, interrupt the harmony of this Convention if I could avoid it. As I previously stated, I did so for the reason that there is now offered the Democracy of Allegheny county such an opportunity as it never before had since I have been a resident of this county. There is a wide-spread and justly-grounded dissatisfaction among the best members of the Republican party in this county with the mode of the county administration, as well as the city, State and National administration. There is a wide-spread disposition and a desire expressed over and over again, and the Chairman of this Committee will, before long, be officially presented with a proposition to shake hands with the Democratic party in an endeavor to redeem this city, this county, this State, and this Nation from the curse of the present mis-rule. [Cries of "hear, hear."] It is not the Democracy alone who cry out against this mal-administration but the best, the highest, the wisest, the truest and the very noblest of the Republican party to-day are waiting to see what sort of men we put into the field, in order to defeat their own knaves and fools. [Applause.] They ask you to do this, and I sincerely desire that the several Conventions which shall meet for the purpose of nomination of candidates, especially for the Legislature, shall nominate such men as they will be able to vote for, not because they are Democrats so much, as because they are honest men and willing to go to Harrisburg and purge it of its venality and corruption. [Applause.] There are some men in the Democratic party who have testified to their fidelity to principal, their love of truth, and their regard for honor in the public administrations of affairs by years of obscurity, years of obliquity, years of persecution, and who are stronger, and braver, and readier to-day to take that old flag, and go on with that same old abiding faith and with renewed confidence that victory will rest on its folds. Especially is there one thing which I ask of these Conventions, and all who shall participate in the deliberations of any of them, and that is to remember that the purpose of the dominant party is to elect such members to the Legislature as will compass the defeat of the new Constitution and destroy its wise and honest provisions. The iron hand of that instrument is on the ring in this State, making them yell with agony. Our hope in the future is that this new Constitution will redeem this State, and save it from the plunderers who have preyed upon it for the last ten years. You can do no better service to this city, this State, and the whole country, than to make them understand that the Democratic party is solid and united for the promotion of the best interests and the protection of the citizens of our city and Commonwealth.

Gentlemen, I need not repeat the gratitude I feel for the expression of your kindness and regard. When you want me to do real work for the real principles of the Democratic party, call on me, and I will not be found wanting. [Applause.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hay offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five on resolutions be appointed, to whom all resolutions shall be referred from the Clerk's desk, without debate.

The Chair, in accordance with the above, appointed the following committee: Messrs. Malcolm Hay, J. H. Hopkins, Barnes Ford, George W. Guthrie, Joseph Lofink.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT MAKING NOMINATIONS SUGGESTED AND DEFEATED.

Mr. Hay said he supposed that most of the delegates were anxious to proceed with the work for which they had been called together. He would therefore move that the Convention proceed to make nominations for the various offices to be nominated by the Convention.

T. J. Keenan, Esq., wished to offer an amendment that the Convention adjourn until September without making nominations. He said there had not been sufficient time to discuss the merits of the candidates. He thought better men could be secured by September, and the adjournment would afford the opposition time to wrangle more over their own nominations. He concluded by moving that the Convention adjourn until the 1st day of September, at which time nominations shall be made.

Mr. Hay said he was not altogether settled in his own mind on the question, but in order to simplify the matter before the Convention, he would withdraw his motion so that the vote could be taken direct on the motion to adjourn.

Messrs. Feld, Magee, Strain and Rogers also made remarks on the question, and Mr. C. B. Strain moved to amend by preceding at once and make nominations. The ayes and nays were called and the amendment adopted by a vote of 73 ayes to 71 nays.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Chair then announced that nominations were in order, and the following were made:

Judge of Orphans Court—A. W. Foster John M. M'Clowry.

District Attorney—J. K. P. Duff, Wm. Reardon.

Assistant District Attorney—J. F. Killen, Morton Hunter, H. S. Floyd.

County Commissioners—James Irwin Jacob Lashell.

Director of Poor—Lawrence Winschell, Chas. Bryson, George Carnahan.

BY ACCLAMATION.

The name of Mr. Reardon was withdrawn from the list of candidates for District Attorney, and J. K. P. Duff, Esq., was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Irwin also insisted upon withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for County Commissioner, and Mr. Lashell was nominated by acclamation.

The list of nominees was further reduced by the withdrawal of the names of H. S. Lloyd, nominated for Assistant District Attorney, and George Carnahan, named for Director of the Poor.

GETTING READY FOR VOTING.

A delegate moved that the voting be by viva voce.

An amendment was offered that the voting be by marking.

The original motion prevailed, and the Chair announced that delegates would vote viva voce.

On motion Convention adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by Chairman Bailey at a quarter past one o'clock.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the nominations for Judge of the Orphans' Court be opened, in order to admit further nominations. The motion was carried, and Mr. Guthrie placed the name of Christopher Magee in nomination. On motion, the nominations then closed.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The roll of delegates was then called, and the vote taken on the nomination of Judge of the Orphans' Court, Assistant District Attorney, and Director of the Poor. The result was as follows:

For Judge of the Orphans' Court—A. W. Foster, 48 votes; Christopher Magee, 105 votes.

During the vote the name of Mr. M'Clowry for Judge was withdrawn.

Assistant District Attorney—J. F. Killen, 75 votes; Morton Hunter, 81 votes.

Director of the Poor—Lawrence Winchel, 10 votes; Charles Bryson, 41 votes.

During the counting of the ballot, Mr. Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a report recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Allegheny county renew its earnest protest against the frauds which distranchise, the corruption which dishonors, and the peculation and extravagance which oppress our community, our State, and our Nation.

Resolved, That the Republican party for years having had unrestrained control of the Legislative and Executive departments of the General, State, and Municipal governments, must bear the responsibility of bringing upon us all the evils of unsettled finances, prostrate commerce, suspended manufactories, and ruinous taxation.

Resolved, That the Republican party has proved itself unworthy of public confidence by the imbecility and corruptions which it has introduced in official station, by the deception it has practiced upon the people, from year to year, by promising reform of confessed abuses only to perpetuate the reckless career of profligacy by an odious, unprincipled ring.

Resolved, That the hitherto dominant party offers no hope of relief from the oppressive, unequal and unjust taxes under which our people groan.

Resolved, That the Democratic party invite the co-operation of all men who desire to reinaugurate private virtue with official purity, the strictest economy and integrity in all branches of the government, the extirpation of all leeches from the public treasury, the reduction and fair distribution of taxation, a solid, permanent and honest financial policy, the protection and promotion of our local interests, and the restoration of prosperity and happiness to all our people.

Resolved, That the Democratic party give its cordial support to the new Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, in all its beneficient reforms, and desire to see it maintained in its integrity.

Resolved, That the efficient and capable ticket this day nominated is worthy the united and hearty support of all good citizens, and we pledge our earnest efforts for its election.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Hay then offered a resolution cordially endorsing Hon. George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, as the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge. Some objection was made, when Mr. Hay said that he thought the resolution would have passed unanimously, and he wanted it in no other way or he would withdraw it. The resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Chair then announced the result of the ballot for nominees, as given above. Said nominations were made unanimous, and the Convention then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL—XXIIId DISTRICT

NO ADJOURNMENT—JAMES H. HOPKINS NOMINATED.

This Convention was called to order immediately after the adjournment of the County Convention, and on motion of Mr. J. C. Barr, the following permanent officers were chosen:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

President—John H. Bailey.
Vice Presidents—J. C. Buffman and C. Feld.
Secretaries—James P. O'Neill, Uzziah Stuart and Thos. F. Farrell.

The list of delegates was then called by the Secretaries, which comprised all the delegates in the County Convention who resided in the Twenty-second Congressional district.

LOOKING TO POSTPONEMENT.

When this had been completed,

Mr. Thos. J. Keenan offered a resolution looking to the appointment of a portion of the County Committee, but on the explanation by the Chair that the County Convention had attended to that matter, withdrew it.

The same gentleman then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to meet at this place on Tuesday, the first day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Mr. C. B. Strain moved as a substitute for this resolution that the Convention proceed at once to nominate a candidate for Congress, but, in deference to Mr. Keenan, subsequently withdrew his motion.

After an expression of views on the part of several delegates, Mr. Keenan's resolution was put to a vote and lost—yeas, 43; nays, 50.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations were then declared in order.

Mr. A. J. Barr nominated Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq.

Mr. Keenan nominated Thos. Donnelly, Esq.

A delegate nominated Mr. B. C. Sawyer, but that gentleman good-humoredly declined.

JAS. H. HOPKINS, ESQ., NOMINATED.

The nominations then closed, and, after deciding to vote viva voce, one of the Secretaries called the roll. At the close the vote was announced as follows:

Jas. H. Hopkins, 74.
Thos. Donnelly, 16.

On motion of Mr. Keenan, the nomination of Mr. Hopkins was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. B. J. Bradley, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Thos. Donnelly, B. J. Bradley and T. J. Keenan a committee of three to wait on the Congressional nominee, Mr. Hopkins, and escort him before the Convention.

The committee retired and soon returned with that gentleman, whose appearance was hailed with applause. He was invited to the platform and introduced to the Convention by its Chairman, Mr. Bailey. [Renewed applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. HOPKINS.

Mr. Hopkins then addressed the Convention, substantially, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I can do no less than express my profound sense of the great honor you have done me; I accept the trust with great reluctance. I came on this floor for the purpose of declining in favor of my esteemed friend, Mr. Donnelly, but the unanimity with which you have given the nomination would make it seem ungracious in me to decline, more especially in this county where Democratic candidates have not heretofore been running for success, but leading a forlorn hope. At this time, however, there appears to be a reasonable prospect of success in this Gibraltar of Republicanism, where we see nothing but extravagance and corruption. The spectacle of people walking up to the County and City Treasurer's office to settle their annual accounts, is rather different now from what it was in former years. [Laughter.] The ominous mutterings that accompany the spectacle cannot be mistaken.

Grinding taxation characterizes our municipal, State, and national governments. The Republican party has had control, and must bear the responsibility. [Applause.] The Democratic party now invites all men to join in the grand effort to rid us of this oppression, in the hope that by November next we can congratulate each other that an era of purity and prosperity has been inaugurated. These closed mills and idle workshops all around us portray more potently than words the ruinous results of Republican rule. Again I say, the party in power must be held responsible. But is there any hope of reform from them? No, none. Their pretensions of reform are too shallow, have been proved such too often to be even entertained, much less received with credence. There is no hope from them—none but from the grand old Democratic party, which now invites the support and co-operation of all good, honest and patriotic citizens in its efforts at purifying our politics.

Gentlemen of the Convention, again I thank you for the honor you have done me, and I shall strive to the best of my ability to deserve your esteem and support. [Loud applause.]

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

After the Convention the delegates gathered in groups and discussed the nomination. The universal sentiment, as far as our reporters, who mingled freely in the throng, could gleam, was that Mr. Hopkins was the very strongest candidate that could be presented.

CONGRESSIONAL.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—NO NOMINATION—CONVENTION ADJOURNED TILL SEPT. 1ST.

Immediately after the adjournment of the County Convention, the delegates residing in the Twenty-third Congressional district and who were also elected Congressional delegates, retired to the District Court Room No. 1, and organized by electing Commodore Rogers, President, and Capt. W. S. Reno and Jos. S. Lare, Secretaries.

A question immediately arose as to whether the Convention would proceed at once to place a candidate in the field or adjourn. Mr. Reel favored the latter, and offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention forego making a nomination at this time, and that we do now adjourn to meet on Tuesday Sept. 1st.

Col. M'Kelvey wanted to know the reasons for adjourning: if they were good he would be in favor thereof—if not, he was in favor of going ahead and nominate.

Mr. Bigley offered an amendment to appoint a Committee of three to confer with the Twenty-Second District Convention which was then in session and act conjuntively.

Considerable discussion ensued and Mr. Bigley's amendment was laid on the table, which the chairman decided carried the original motion with it.

Mr. Reel objected to this and finally renewed his motion, upon which the ayes and nays were called. The vote resulted: 34 in favor of adjournment and 26 opposed and so it was decided not to make a nomination, but adjourn until September 1st.

On motion it was resolved that the Convention on September 1st meet at City Hall, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Col. M'Kelvy moved that the chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative Committee for the Twenty-third Congressional district. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

OHIO NEWS.

A NEW Masonic Hall was dedicated at Ashland on the 24th ult.

A GREY eagle weighing seven pounds was shot recently near Akron.

WE learn from the Belleville Weekly, that the small pox has broken out in some parts of Richland county.

MRS. MARGARET SIMPSON died in the ninety-fourth year of her age at Youngstown on Saturday last.

FIVE cattle weighing 8,630 pounds were recently shipped from Goshen township, Belmont county to this city.

JACOB WISEMAN, an esteemed and wealthy old farmer of Fairfield county, died on Monday from injuries sustained by a runaway team.

THE workmen in the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. shops at Bellaire have been reduced to the eight hour system and their wages cut down proportionately.

THE Board of Managers of the Delaware County Agricultural Society have resolved to hold a grand County Pic-Nic and Social Reunion at their Fair Grounds, on the 4th of July.

Two insane persons were captured up in Marion county last week, after having roamed the woods for several days in a state of nudity. They had escaped from the Newberg Asylum.

A FARMER named Marlney, of Unity township, Columbiana county, says that his premises are much plagued with squirrels, destroying his planted corn. He has killed one hundred and fifteen.

THE DEMOCRACY.

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTIONS.

HARMONY THROUGHOUT.

Dr. E. A. Wood and John Routh for the State Senate—The Legislative Nominees and Delegates to the State Convention, &c., &c.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

The Democracy of the city and county on yesterday held the following Conventions:

SENATORIAL.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

NO NOMINATION YET FOR STATE SENATE—SENATORIAL DELEGATES ELECTED—ADJOURNED TILL SEPT. 2ND.

The delegates to the Forty-second Senatorial district met at City Hall, Allegheny, at ten o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and organized by electing Mr. John Swan, President; Joseph Lofink, Sr., Vice President, and D. H. Williams, Secretary.

The roll was called, when the following delegates answered to their names:

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First ward—W. P. Beadell.
Second ward—S. C. Trauerman.
Third ward, 1st precinct—John Swan.
Third ward, 2d precinct—Jas. Stewart.
Fourth ward, 1st pr.—M. Grogan.
Fourth ward, 2d pr.—Victor E. Paulin.
Fifth ward—D. H. Williams.
Sixth ward—Dr. J. H. Groward.
Seventh ward—Joseph Lofink, Sr.
Eighth ward—Edward Reed.
Ninth ward—John Lanigan.
Tenth ward—W. B. Carr.
Eleventh ward—W. F. Richardson.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—Jos. H. Davis.
Bellevue—

TOWNSHIPS.

Ohio—Wm. McGee.
Kilbuck, 1st precinct—D. H. Williams.
Kilbuck, 2nd precinct—J. P. Barry.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution declaring that Malcolm Hay, Esq., be declared elected the Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Mr. Grogan moved to amend by going into a ballot.

Mr. Trauerman seconded the motion, and urged the taking of a ballot.

The Chair decided to take a vote on the amendment. It was a close vote, and the Chair announced the amendment defeated.

A vote was taken on the original motion and a division called for. The motion was then carried by a vote of nine to four, several delegates not voting.

The election of Mr. Hay was then made unanimous.

Mr. Hay was then called for and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred and assured the meeting that he would use his best efforts for the success of the party. Now was its opportunity. Let good and pure men be placed on the ticket and success was certain. Again assuring the Convention that the trust reposed in him would be carried out in honor, Mr. Hay once more thanked the Convention for this mark of their esteem, and withdrew amid general applause.

Mr. Bendell then nominated Col. McKelvy for State Senate.

Mr. W. E. Paulin moved to amend by adjourning to September 2d, before making any nomination, the Convention to meet in the Common Council Chamber at 10 A. M.

A division was called upon the question, and the amendment passed by a vote of 10 to 7. So the Convention adjourned to meet again September 2nd.

FORTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

ELECTION OF A SENATORIAL DELEGATE.

Delegates to this Convention met in the District Court, room No. 2, yesterday, John H. Callahan of the Fifth ward, was unanimously elected President, and A. T. Keating of the First and Chas. F. Anderson selected as Secretaries.

The following delegates answered to their names, viz.:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—A. F. Keating.
Second ward—Edward T. Houston.
Third ward—Jas. B. Gildea.
Fourth ward—Chas. F. Anderson.
Fifth ward—John H. Callahan.
Sixth ward—P. O'Brien.
Seventh ward—Solomon Mumaw.
Eight ward—Geo. H. Kuhn.
Ninth ward—Chas. Leidenstricker.
Tenth ward—Chas. McCarthy.
Eleventh ward—B. T. Kearney.
Twelfth ward, 1st pr.—John J. O'Brien.
Twelfth ward, 2d pr.—Richard N. Ray.
Thirteenth ward, 1st pr.—Thos. Breen.
Thirteenth ward, 2nd pr.—J. P. O'Neil.
Fourteenth ward—Albert J. Barr.
Fifteenth ward—Chas. Bidger.
Twenty-fifth ward—B. J. Bradley.

On motion of B. J. Bradley, Daniel O. Barr was selected as the delegate to the State Convention. There being no Senator to nominate the Convention adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

JOHN ROUTH FOR SENATOR.

The Convention was called to order by the selection of Christ Magee, Esq., of the Twenty-second ward, as President, and Jesse Gill, of McKeesport, as Secretary.

Hon. John B. Guthrie was chosen Senatorial delegate to State Convention and John Routh nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senate on motion of Mr. Carson.

FORTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

DR. WOOD FOR SENATE AND HEISEL FOR SENATORIAL DELEGATE.

The Senatorial Convention for the Forty-fifth district met at Salisbury Hall, South Side, at half past ten o'clock.

Major J. W. Patterson moved that the Convention be opened with Mr. John Murray, Sr., as temporary President, which was agreed to.

Mr. P. Foley nominated Messrs. Joseph Hays and Frank P. Laughran as Secretaries, who were elected unanimously.

The following delegates having been called and found to be satisfactory, Mr. L. D. Brickley moved that Dr. J. H. O'Brien, of Union township, be elected permanent Chairman of the Convention.

Mr. Bryant, of Chartiers Borough, moved to amend by retaining Mr. Murray. Dr. O'Brien also urged that Mr. Murray be retained, the question was disposed of at once, and Mr. Murray declared permanent President.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the temporary Secretaries were made permanent.

On motion, Messrs. Major J. W. Patterson, Frank A. Leifel and John Conrad, Esq., were elected Vice Presidents.

On motion of Mr. P. H. Stephenson, a committee consisting of Messrs. Stephenson, Barnesford, Blackburn and Patterson were appointed to draft resolutions.

'Squire Conrad then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate for State Senator.

Mr. Foley nominated Dr. E. A. Wood. 'Squire Conrad nominated Deputy Major Salisbury, when Mr. Foley moved to close the nomination which carried.

A letter was then read from 'Squire Salisbury stating that he was not a candidate for any office, and hoped his name would not be presented to the Convention.

Mr. Foley stated that as there was now no name before the Convention except Dr. Wood's, he would move that the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was put and carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Fox then nominated Deputy Mayor John P. Heisel for Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Mr. Bryant nominated Mr. John Murray, Sr., but Mr. Murray declining, Mr. Heisel was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Wood being enthusiastically called upon for a speech, said: I feel that the honor you have conferred upon me is not an empty one, and I fully realize it as well as the responsibility resting upon me, I feel that you have nominated me in the interest of reform, and not that defensive reform with which you have been cheated in years past in this ring-ridden State. We are burdened with laws; our legislators seem to have nothing to do but to legislate for their neighbors, piling up statute after statute until they themselves do not know the half of the laws they have saddled upon their constituents, and not one for the benefit of the workingmen who compose the large majority of the people of this district. If elected I pledge myself to be the uncompromising opponent of the Cameron and Mackey cliques and ring organization of whatever character, and will to the best of my ability carry out the wishes and labor for the welfare of the freemen I represent.

After thanking the Convention for the honor conferred the Dr. concluded and was given three cheers by the Convention.

Major Patterson, from the Committee on Resolutions then presented the following:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse the resolutions passed at the County Convention yesterday, and that we pledge the Democracy of the Forty-fifth Senatorial district to give the county our earnest and warm support.

Resolved, That the candidate nominated by this Convention for Senator in this district is worthy of the support of the voters of the district irrespective of party proclivities.

The resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned sine die.

LEGISLATIVE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION ELECTED—ADJOURNMENT TO SEPTEMBER 2ND.

The delegates of the First Legislative district composed of the eleven wards of Allegheny city, met at City Hall, Allegheny, at 7 o'clock last evening, when Malcolm Hay, Esq., was called upon to preside and Mr. J. S. Miller elected Secretary. Every election precinct was represented as follows:

First ward—Malcolm Hay.
Second ward—Capt. Henry McCloskey.
Third ward—1st prec't—Joseph H. Elson.
Third ward—2d prec't—Jacob Hockley.
Fourth ward—1st prec't—Joseph Fisher.
Fourth ward—2d prec't—John Titzel.
Fifth ward—W. S. Reno.
Sixth ward—J. S. Miller.
Seventh ward—Joseph Lofink, Sr.
Eighth ward—Joseph Lofink, Jr.
Ninth Ward—Charles Weaver.
Tenth ward—W. B. Carr.
Eleventh ward—Dr. W. J. Langätt.

On motion the Convention proceeded to vote for three representative delegates to State Convention by ballot. There were no nominations made, and each delegate was requested to write on a slip the names of those for whom he desired to vote, and which were deposited in a hat. Upon counting the ballot the following had a majority of the votes cast, and were declared the delegates, viz: Capt. Jas. H. Stewart, Capt. W. S. Reno and Jos. S. Lare.

A GOOD AND SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.

The following resolutions calling for a thorough organization of the Democracy of Allegheny City, something that the party has not had in that city for years, were offered by Capt. W. S. Reno, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, on its dissolution, shall reassemble and organize a City Executive Committee for the purpose of conducting the business and carrying on the campaigns of the Democratic party in the most efficient and orderly manner, and under recognized authority, in the City of Allegheny.

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention, shall act for the present, as the officers of said Committee, and that the Chairman shall appoint such additional members as he may deem fit, on the suggestion of the members now present from the respective wards.

Resolved, That in addition to the membership of the present Convention two additional members be appointed from each election district.

On motion the Convention adjourned to reassemble in City Hall on September 2nd, at 7½ p. m., to nominate three candidates for the Legislature.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates to this district met at the Court House at 7½ o'clock last evening.

Marion H. Markle was called to the chair, and the following delegates answered to their names, viz:

First ward—Thomas F. Keating.
Second ward—Marion H. Markle.
Third ward—Adam Wigand.
Fourth ward—Chas. P. Anderson.
Sixth ward—John Freygogle.
Seventh ward—Joseph Stokeley.
Eighth ward—John C. Barr.

Mr. C. F. Anderson moved that the nominations be postponed for one week. This was amended by Mr. Wigand to postpone until Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, which was agreed to.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates to this Convention, composed of the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards, met at the Ralston school house.

The Convention was called to order at a quarter to eight o'clock, and on motion of Patrick White, Alderman C. O'Donnell was called to the Chair, and Mr. Robert Liddell was elected Secretary.

The following delegates presented their credentials:

Fifth ward, Patrick White.
Ninth ward, C. O'Donnell.
Tenth ward, C. Koenig.
Twelfth ward, first precinct, Robert Liddell; second precinct, James Gleason.

The chairman stated that nominations of candidates for the Assembly were now in order.

Mr. Patrick White nominated Mr. Peter Zern, when on motion of James Gleason the nominations were closed.

On motion, Mr. Zern was then nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Gleason nominated John H. Callahan for delegate to the State Convention.

On motion the nominations were closed, and Mr. Callahan was nominated by acclamation.

Messrs. Koenig and White were on motion appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Zern.

The Committee retired, and shortly afterwards returned with Mr. Zern, who was congratulated by the chairman. The nominee then briefly thanked the Convention for the honor extended to him and promised his constituents, if elected, that he would endeavor to represent them faithfully, honestly and fearlessly. He briefly referred to his course in Councils, stating that his conduct there might be taken as an index of his course in the Legislature, should he secure the election.

After Mr. Zern's speech was concluded, the Convention adjourned.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates to the Legislative Convention of the Fourth district met in Select Council Chamber.

Col. N. P. Sawyer, on motion of Mr. C. Feld was made chairman.

R. Walker Guthrie, of the Twentieth, and W. C. Kerr of the Twenty-second ward, were chosen Secretaries.

Geo. W. Guthrie moved that the Convention proceed to the election of delegates to the State Convention.

Captain Fagan moved as an amendment, that the Convention proceed to the selection of delegates for the Legislature.

The amendment was adopted, and the following were named:

Prof. S. Patterson, Seventeenth ward; Jos. M. Carson, Twenty-second ward; Joseph Hays, Thirty-sixth ward; J. K. Thornton, Twenty-fifth ward; Domenec Ihnsem, Twenty-fourth ward.

When about to ballot for candidates from the South Side, Mr. Ihnsem's name was withdrawn. The Convention then nominated Messrs. Hays and Thornton by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates to the State Convention, and Messrs. Cunningham, O'Leary, Foley and Melling were elected.

On motion the nominations were made unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

This Convention met at the Court House, and was called to nominate two Assemblymen from the country district south of the rivers, and two delegates to the State Convention.

Mr. Andrew Large was called to the chair and John Lachelle, Jr., appointed Secretary.

The following candidates for the Legislature were named, and balloted for, as follows:

David Rodgers, Mansfield..... 4
J. S

THE HOMESTEAD MURDER.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TESTIMONY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH CLOSED—THE GROUNDS OF DEFENSE STATED—TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

(From The Daily Post of Friday.)

Court reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

THE CORONER TESTIFIES.

Coroner McCallin, sworn—I recognize the vest as belonging to Mr. Hamnett; papers and receipts were found in the vest pockets.

Cross-examined—Detective Long kept the clothing under lock and key until I sent for them; my office boy brought them up to me; the day after the inquest I told Mr. Dressler I had better return them to him; I took them to the inquest on the 5th of May at Homestead; I left them with Mr. Brown and he returned them to my office on the 7th; these clothes are the garments Mr. Long and I examined at the Mayor's office.

Henry Brown's testimony was next taken. It was corroborative of the Coroner's.

James Keenan, the Coroner's office boy, was next sworn. His testimony was similar to that of Brown's.

MORE IDENTIFICATIONS.

David Calhoun was recalled and identified clothing taken from Ortwein's sack as belonging to Mr. Hamnett, also a transfer ticket on the P. V. & C. R. R.

Judge Stowe said there was a looseness about the identification of stolen property. In this respect the Brauenlein murder was a shame and disgrace.

Anthony Bell, one of the Mifflin township Assessors, identified the notice of appeals served by himself upon Hamnett.

George Alexander, a clerk in the County Commissioners' office, testified that the note found in Hamnett's pocket bore the date of the final hearing of appeals.

John Horner was recalled and identified Mrs. Hamnett's jewelry.

Officer Jones, of the Allegheny police force, identified a ring and chain as the same he had taken from a man named Litchgy.

RAISING MONEY TO TREAT.

Mr. Litchgy, sworn—Live now in Lawrenceville; am a cooper; met Ortwein in a public tavern, but did not pay much attention to him; Ortwein said he wanted to treat, but he had no money; Ortwein said he had a ring and chain which he had bought, and would like to sell; another man wanted to buy them, and asked me to advance the money; he offered the ring for a dollar and a half, and the chain for two dollars; I told him two dollars was too much; I gave him a dollar and a half for the two and went home; when policeman Jones came and demanded them I gave them up; (ring and chain shown); these are the articles I got from Ortwein; the chain has the figures "1866" inscribed on the plate.

Cross-examined—Think it was Ortwein, but he does not appear to be quite so big; cannot say whether it was this man or not; he did not state his name; he said he was a brewer from New York; the man was not drunk.

By the Court—I bought the jewelry for common jewelry, and would not have bought it had not the other man requested me to advance the money.

Theodore Heckman and Frederick Falbush were next sworn, but nothing new was elicited by their testimony.

Officer Geary recalled—(Silver shown) I received this silver from Mr. Hollenbach, where the shoes were purchased.

Cross-examined—Don't know whether it is the same silver or not; it was out of my possession since Monday; when I first got it it was placed in the safe at the Mayor's office.

William Arbogast sworn—Am turnkey at the Allegheny lockup; searched Ortwein and found on him a leather pocket book and a purse; a cuff botton, guard and other trinkets were found on his person; (articles shown and identified) think there was $3 60 in the pocket book.

Cross-examined—These articles look like the ones taken from the prisoner; put no mark upon those articles.

ABOUT BLOOD.

Dr. James McCann, sworn—Am a practising physician and surgeon, and have been practicing for ten years; (pantaloons shown) made a microscopic examination of blood on these pantaloons.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Your Honor will recollect these pantaloons were not identified.

Judge Stowe—There was evidence tending to identify them.

Mr. Swartzwelder—It was not plain.

The Court—No, indeed; not as clear as it might have been, nor as it should have been.

Witness—After making this microscopic examination thought I could discern blood globules; could not say whether the blood was human or not; the blood of the horse, dog and ox is similar to human blood.

David K. Calhoun, recalled—(Pants shown). These were the pants produced at the Coroner's inquest; when Ortwein was working he wore pants of this description; saw Ortwein three and four times a week; took particular notice of his pants; they were Kentucky jean, and I used to wear them myself; they resemble the pair that Ortwein wore.

Peter Dressler testified that he had kept secure possession of the property.

Robert Calhoun, re-called—Mr. Hamnett had silver coin in his possession; he handed me seven half dollars one day when I was at his house; there were some smaller pieces; it was American money; this was in August a year ago.

ORTWEIN'S CONFESSION.

Dr. W. H. McKelvy, sworn—Am a practicing physician, and am physician to the jail; had a conversation with Ortwein the first or second morning he was in jail.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—The conveasation took place in his cell; Mr. Zwansig, I think, was in the cell with him; I commenced the conversation; did not induce him to enter into any conversation; no inducements or threats were uttered; he answered questions put by me.

Witness—Asked him if he murdered this man and family, and he said he did; conversed a few minutes with him, and didn't recollect what he did say; but I recollect it was in corroboration of the answer to my question; he told me he had killed them with an axe or a hatchet, I don't recollect which; I have been in jail since, and have frequently referred to this, but he did not say much; at either my first or second visit he told me when he struck the little girl and baby they never moved.

Cross-examined—These statements were all made as answers to questions by me; talked to him three times on this subject; I put the questions direct to him, and asked him if he murdered the family; did not say the Hamnett family; I asked him all about the murder, and among other things, as to what he killed them for; the conversations were in English; I asked him if he killed them to rob them, and he said yes; a couple of days afterward he denied having killed them to rob him, and said he did not understand my question as he couldn't understand English; I found that he could only understand the simplest words of English; some reporters were in jail and the matter was referred to when they said he denied the statement; Ortwein just then said that he had told me so.

The first or second time I met him he said he did not know what he did it for; there was something wrong with his head (he pointed to his head); this conversation lasted but a few minutes; these conversations were always introduced by me; his answers generally were "Yes" and "No;" think he said he had been at Hamnett's that night; don't think I asked him whether he had any ill will to the family; he said nothing about sitting with the children before going to bed, or who went first; did not say anything to him about where he went after the murder; curiosity led me to make the inquiries; the question arose in my mind as to the condition of Ortwein's mind at the time of the commission of so monstrous and savage a crime; when he assigned a motive I thought his mind was all right; when he pointed to his head he did not say he was crazy; don't think I replied "that was played out;" I told him that the insane dodge would not take here; when he made that reply he looked pertectly sane; I made the reply because almost every prisoner brought to jail attempts the insanity dodge, and we have to "nip it in the bud" for our own protection; I understood that he meant he was wrong in his head when the crime was committed; I had an impression as to the sanity of the prisoner but it was not strong; have a belief as to the transitory insanity; think that Ortwein told me, that in escaping from the house he accidentally overturned the lamp; he did not say whether he had a knowledge of these statements or whether they came up in his mind after reflection.

Philip Holderman was next sworn and detailed the confession made by the prisoner in the Allegheny lock-up.

At the conclusion of this witness' testimony Court took a recess of one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past one o'clock Court reconvened and Mr. Holderman was cross-examined. He said there was a difference between the prisoner's language and his own, but not so much but that they could understand each other. He stated that Ortwein said he expected to get more money than was realized. The prisoner, he said was very nervous during the interview.

Alderman Neillie, J. D. Ramsey and D. L. Crawford all testified in relation to the disposition made of the prisoner's plunder while it remained in Allegheny.

W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, identified the chain as one he had sold to Mrs. Hamnett in the fall of 1871.

WATCHING FOR THE PREY.

Christian Feld, sworn—Keep a hotel in the Twenty-fifth ward; heard a conversation between Ortwein and Holderman in the Allegheny lock-up; he also stated that Ortwein admitted that he stood behind the door and when Mr. Hamnett came in he knocked him down; Mrs. Hamnett cried: "Oh, John!" when Ortwein struck her down; Ortwein told the witness he was born in Bavaria or Wurtemberg; could understand his German very well.

Cross-examined—He looked like a man who had been on a "spree;" he did not appear to be very nervous.

At the conclusion of Mr. Feld's testimony District Attorney Bayne said he had one important witness to examine that he knew nothing about before. Mr. Dressler had been looking for him all day, but had not been able to find him. The Commonwealth would now close, with the right to call this witness subsequently.

OPENING THE DEFENSE.

Counsel for the defense opened by giving a sketch of Ortwein's life. He stated that about two years ago Ortwein suffered from a sunstroke, by reason of which he was discharged from the Prussian army a raving maniac. That subsequently the prisoner fell from a house sustaining concussion of the brain. He claimed they would be able to show that the prisoner was at the present time of unsound mind. He then adjured the jury to throw aside all feeling and prejudice and find according to the law and evidence by which the defence expected to prove the prisoner of unsound mind.

IMPULSIVE INSANITY.

Dr. S. N. Benham sworn—Am a Pittsburgh physician; have practiced for five years; have had some experience in cases of insanity; was five years physician to the Board of Health; have studied the subject of impulsive insanity; the subject is a very abtsruse one; think such a condition of mind recognizable among medical men; it differs from the ordinary phase; previous to the affection there is usually no apparent indications of the mania; it is recognized by its suddenness and want of method; it is a subject not very well understood even by physicians; think I have treated a well defined case myself; the cases I have seen I thought were accompanied by mental delusion; think the patient is unable when laboring under this delusion to connect ideas; the memory is apt to be defective in regard to things that have transpired during the time; it is not always so; at times there are no physical indications of disease; (a case was related where impulsive insanity had been occasioned by a tumor formed upon the brain about the size of a pea.) The witness was asked to state his opinion as to whether the prisoner was insane; counsel for the Commonwealth objected on account of the doctor not having heard the testimony in full. The Court, however, allowed the question. Answer—I think the present case is a strong evidence of the kind of insanity mentioned.

Cross-examined—Consider Maudsley's work on the subject of emotional insanity good authority.

Col. Bayne here drew a full picture of the whole case, and showed the probable motive for the commission of the act to be plunder, and recited the prisoner's subsequent conduct, and asked the witness if he still considered the patient insane.

Answer:

I WOULD HESITATE,

under the case you have presented, a long time before I would pronounce it a case of emotional insanity; emotional insanity is recognized as different from intellectual insanity; in the hypothetical case put by counsel for the prosecution, think the patient would not be so deranged as to be unable to distinguish right and wrong; an apparent absence of motive is the most significent evidence of insanity, in my opinion; all the facts stated in the hypothesis drawn by counsel for the prosecution might co-exist with emotional insanity.

Dr. A. M. Pollock, sworn—Have practiced more than thirty years; have never studied the subject of insanity specially; impulsive insanity is recognized by the profession; it is indicated by sudden attacks; the indications are not ordinarily recognized; previous character should be considered in weighing evidence of impulsive insanity in such cases; I speak more of my knowledge derived from authorities than from what I know personally; this phase is supposed to interfere with recollection of acts occurring at the time of the fit; on the hypothesis drawn by the defense there is strong evidence of insanity; on the hypothesis drawn by the other side, I would consider it very unsafe to pronounce this case one of insanity.

Redirect, the facts as stated might possibly coexist with insanity; but it is not likely.

Dr. W. C. Reiter, sworn—Have practiced medicine nearly forty years: in later life have not kept pace with authors on this subject; recognize a condition growing out of the brain as transitory mania, especially in the case of women; think there is no case of impulsive insanity in which the cause might not have been ascertained; the signs are fury and irritability there can be no motive, that disturbs the hypothesis, (this in answer to Col. Bayne's hypothesis)

A NEIGHBOR'S TESTIMONY.

William Byer, sworn—Know Ortwein; knew him in Germany; was a neighbor to him; he had five brothers and three sisters; they were farmers; they owned the farm; his father is dead; do not know that Ortwein was crazy; he was a decent man in the old country, so far as I know; so his family were also; saw the prisoner four weeks before New Year; he was at my father's house; said he came from New York.

Cross-examined—Left the old country seven years ago; Ortwein left there a year and a half ago; have seen him once since I came to this country; his right name is Earnest Ortwein.

Adolph G. Zwansig, sworn—Was in the cell with Ortwein when Dr. McKelvy came to see him; heard what Ortwein said to the Doctor; translated some of the Doctor's questions to the prisoner; prisoner answered the Doctor, when asked why he killed the family, "I don't know;" did not at any time tell why he killed the family; said nothing, in my presence, to the Doctor about his head at the time; said he had to think of it to bring the case up to his mind; after a time, said he was out of his mind at the time.

Cross-examined—Do not know how many times the Doctor was in jail.

A PUZZLER.

Col. Bayne here got deeply into a theological conundrum, which culminated in a question that the doctor thought could not be solved by the study of medicine, and declined to attempt an answer.

Judge Stowe who could not see what connection, the doctrines of free will, total depravity, necessity, liberty, election or fore-ordination, had to do with the case in point, and to stop an examination that was growing too profoundly metaphysical to be thoroughly comprehended by tired jurors, at this point adjourned Court until nine o'clock this morning.

POLITICAL.

LETTER FROM HON. THOS. HOWARD.

HE DECLARES HIMSELF A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—HOW DELEGATE ELECTIONS ARE CARRIED — SOMETHING ABOUT RINGS—THE INCREASE IN OUR TAXES—CITY HALL AND OTHER JOBS—THE OPPOSERS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, ETC.

PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1874.

To Edward Clark, President of the Bolter's Convention, SIR:—The convention over which you presided passed a resolution requesting me to become an independent candidate for Congress in the XXIId district. In complying with that request, as I have decided to do, I deem it my duty to give the public and my friends who have so kindly supported me, some reasons for the course I have decided to adopt. When I say that the late primaries in the XXIId Congressional district were frauds, and no fair expression of Republican voters, I only affirm a fact too well known to need argument. When a member of Congress enters the field for a renomination, backed by his battallion of over two hundred United States officeholders, with the solid city ring for a skirmish line, to actively aid in manipulating the primaries and arrange election boards, see the delegates of opposing candidates, and if they cannot be got in any other way, get them drunk if possible, and by all means fair or foul, prevent an honest expression of the party, it is time to appeal from their action to the voters themselves. There was a time when it was a cause of removal from office for United States officeholders to actively interfere in elections, yet in the late regular convention there were several of these voting for their master. With so many deeply interested in helping the congressman, the people will find it hard to get rid of a bad man under the delegate system. The action of this year, as compared with that of last, is a proof of this. Only one short year ago the party unanimously, with the entire Republican press, repudiated all Congressmen who who had voted for certain obnoxious measures. This year one of them is forced upon Republican voters. Republicans are not bound by the action of men who trample upon the platform of the party, and if they repudiate the principles, will not the voters do right to repudiate the candidate? The Gazette and Dispatch, having bolted a part of the ticket, I presume will cordially commend the action of myself and friends in bolting another part of it. It is a good year to bolt, and I am glad to have such distinguished company; and it will be well to consider the fact that while Congress has wholly failed to meet the just expectations of the country, at its present session, its corruptions in the past few years have caused the voters of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio and Oregon, in the recent State elections, to bolt and defeat the Republican party. Republicans should remember the men who first disgraced and then brought this defeat upon us. And the action of the late regular Congressional convention that renominated Hon. J. S. Negley appeared to be preparing two more Credit Mobilier jobs for Congress by resolving in favor of government "encouragement" to Thomas Scott's Southern Pacific and Jay Cook & Co's Northern Pacific railroads. Did not the people get enough in the one hundred million swindle of the Union Pacific? Swindling, fraud, jobbery and corruption are the order of the day. An honest man is a simpleton not fully posted, while the people are expected to round up their shoulders to carry greater loads of taxes than they now bear. The time was when it was considered proper to advocate economy in expenditures. Now to do so is to be branded as a "grotchety fellow" that can't be "used." Look about near home at the wisdom and justice in assessing taxes. In all the new wards farmers are assessed on their land on valuations amounting to millions for a fire tax. This no doubt upon the expectation that their land will take fire. Men who had any sense of justice would assess this tax only upon such property as might be consumed by fire. It used to be considered right to keep down the number of officials to the lowest that could perform the public business, and to allow resonable salaries, not so high as to cause a desire to obtain them. Now the right thing is to saddle as many officials as possible upon the public, and pay as high as they dare go. How many years will it be before millions of dollars of property assessed to pay for the new water works will be benefitted? Certainly not in this generation. If the people will elect an honest legislature, this vexatious question of the unfair adjustment of the taxes can be easily settled. The people recently adopted their new constitution, yet some of the great corporations have defied and trampled upon its just provisions, and it was no sooner adopted than a plot was put on foot to defeat its stringent provisions in favor of the public, and a commission of its enemies has been appointed to undo the work of the people. Let the people all over the commonwealth look to it that none but the friends of the new constitution are elected to the legislature, so that the work of that commission if unfair may be rejected. It is time our tax-payers looked matters square in the face when their taxes are increased one hundred per cent. in one year, and when a tax levy for the city is made of over two millions of dollars—a sum equal to the interest on a debt of thirty-four millions, or one-fourth of the entire value of the city property at the increased assessments, or equivalent to a mortgage of twenty-five per cent. upon the value of every citizen's property. And this is not the worst. The interest on the water-loan has been paid out of the principal, and next year, when the bonds are sold and the funds used up, the tax-payers must stand an additional load to pay the interest at seven per cent on at least six millions of water-bonds, this not including several millions of special tax for making roads. A great part of this is the result of jobbery. City-hall built by a commission at a real cost of over eight hundred thousand dollars, (originally it was to cost but two hundred and fifty thousand), and no account has been settled, and it is not yet finished. Who are responsible? The City-hall ring—the ring that supported Negley to a man; and he in return, keeps the head of "the family" in the custom-house. With taxes growing, officials increasing in number, salaries gowing up and wages of labor gowing down, and all departments of business depressed; assessments of property in the city and county raised in value to evade the provisions of the new constitution to prevent cities and counties running in debt beyond a certain amount of the taxable valuation—when seats in the United States senate are shamelessly bought and sold, is it not time the voters upset the rings and took charge for themselves?

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. HOWARD.

GUILTY!

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

THE SPELL BROKEN—A CHECK PUT TO THE EMOTIONAL INSANITY DODGE—JUDGE STOWE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

(From The Daily Post of Saturday.)

The trial of Earnest Ortwein for the brutal murder of the Hamnett family was concluded yesterday.

Thomas M. Marshal, Esq., one of the counsel for the Commonwealth, appeared with the other counsel for the first time since the trial began.

The prisoner exhibited the usual stolid appearance that has characterized him during the trial. It was noticed, however, that he exhibited a slight nervousness when Mr. Marshall was added to the array of counsel against him. The only witness called by the defence yesterday was H. W. Cimmiotta, a pawn broker, but he did not testify owing to his inability to recognize the prisoner.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Swartzwelder here stated that the defense would rest, but would ask to submit the following points of law:

First—If the jury believe that the killing was done under some sudden, irresistible impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner, taking away the power of control for the time, then the prisoner is irresponsible and must be acquitted.

Second—That the jury in determining the status or condition of the prisoner's mind at the time, should take into consideration the manner, nature and character of the killing, and the circumstances surround it, and from thence may infer what that status or condition was.

Third—The presumption of sanity may be rebutted by proof arising out of the evidence offered by the Commonwealth without any distinct substantive evidence on the part of the prisoner.

Fourth—If the jury have a reasonable doubt as to whether the killing was done under an irresistible impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner, and took away his power of controlling it for a time they cannot convict.

Fifth—If the jury have a reasonable doubt of the sanity at the time of killing, they cannot convict.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Upon the fourth point—

Judge Stowe—There is no use in arguing that point, so far as I can see. The Supreme Court has decided it. The opinion was given in the case of Lynch. I prepared the answer in that case in such a way that the higher Court could not do otherwise than decide it clearly.

Considerable argument here took place between His Honor Judge Stowe and Mr. Swartzwelder, relative to the question of a conviction where a reasonable doubt as to the sanity of the prisoner existed, during which Mr. Swartzwelder read from several authorities in support of his point.

Judge Stowe said that he was aware there were strong authorities on the subject and that he had prepared the answers in the Lynch case purposely to get an opinion from our State Court.

Mr. Swartzwelder then delivered an able and exhaustive argument, tending to show that the prisoner was at the time either impelled by an irresistible impulse, which robbed him of his senses, or else he was a most diabolical villian. He then reviewed the testimony, and urged with much force that the former was the most rational conclusion. Mr. Swartzwelder spoke nearly an hour and a half and was most attentively listened to.

COL. BAYNE

followed for the Commonwealth and detailed the principal circumstances of the tragedy, and argued that the evidence showed a method, determination and deliberation, which stamped the prisoner as the worst devil that Providence ever created. The killing being committed, it was necessary to show premeditation, a motive, and that the murder was admmitted at a time when the reason of the prisoner was dethroned, and he had control of his senses. Premeditation was shown by his lying in wait, treachery by striking down the parents when they were not in a position to defend themselves, in the night time, too, when no eye could see him.

The Colonel's argument was exhaustive and covered the whole ground.

MR. LUTY

replied on the part of the prisoner, and at the conclusion of his argument the Court took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court reassembled at half-past one o'clock and the argument for the defense was concluded and R. M. Gibson, Esq., made the concluding speech for the Commonwealth. His speech was one of the most effective ever delivered on the subject. He said it might seem cold and cruel to look into and unravel the ingenious sophistry of the counsel for defense. He further said he would agree with the opposite counsel that what might be a motive to the prisoner might not be a motive for the jury. He further held that the only proof of emotional insanity was an absence of motive.

The decoy logic used on the other side is the recital of the case of a man who killed his father in England and then fled to France. In this case the only thing that indicated guilt was the flight.

None of you will ever be in the same mind as a murderer. It may be set down that all murderers are insane, but if we allow this to sway us in our judgment on this case we will soon lie down in a land of murderers, and be surrounded by the graves of the murdered. A motive! is a motive ever to be considered as a defense by good men? Judas Iscariot sold his master for thirty pieces of silver. This does not look like a very strong motive, and it might as well be said that he was emotionally insane. In this case fifteen dollars and seventy-five dollars worth of jewelry might be a sufficient motive, five dollars might be a sufficient and no doubt is a sufficient motive for scores of persons in this city to commit murder.

He then drew a strong picture of the absurdity of forming judgement from the written opinions of medical men. Referring to the capital made by the defense out of the brutality of the case which was held to be presumptive evidence of insanity, the speaker recounted a number of instances where similar cruel and unnecessary murders were committed, and showed how they were regarded before we had refined upon this subject, and turned the current of our sympathy from its legitimate objects and concentrated it upon red handed murderers and assassis, misguided by philosophical refinements. Referring to the prisoner he said his face showed a compound of the lion and the common cat with a great deal of undeveloped energy. Consel then reviewed the probable motives of the murderer, summing up by quoting the murderer's confession that "he expected more money." What evidence said he is there in this confession of impulsive insanity? Continuing the speaker brushed away all the ingeniously manufactured sympathy of the defense like cobwebs. He then drew a picture of the supposed plan of the murderer and showed that the murderer had reasoned better than most murderers, for said the prisoner, "God never made a murderer who was a good logician." This gentle murderer who loved little Ida and Agnes, and stumpy handed Bob had no motive! Why he got three times as much for his work as Judas Iscariott did for delivering up his Master. Yet no one in Judas' time thought of setting up the defense for him of emotional insanity.

The above a but a few points made by the counsel, and at their conclusion every one seemed to feel that the prisoner's fate was settled so far as the verdict of the jury was concerned.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge Stowe then delivered the following charge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—The details of this case are so terrible and revolting to us all that instead of it being proption, it is sometimes done, the fact that human life has been taken, and that the law demands vindication, and the public protection; it seems to me more consonant with the calm enforcement of the law, and the unprejudiced trial of this case, to caution you against letting your judgments be carried away by your feelings of sympathy or horror, and to remind you that you are solemnly sworn to try the prisoner under the law, and according to the evidence. Having said this much we shall proceed at once to present to you the law of the case. The prisoner is charged with the murder of John Hamnett. Under this indictment he may as the evidence may satisfy of the correctness of such conclusion, be found by your verdict to be simply not guilty of murder of the first degree, murder of the second degree or voluntary manslaughter; and in case of conviction, it will be your duty to find and declare by your verdict whether you find him guilty of murder of the first degree, murder of the second degree, or voluntary manslaughter.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

Although, in our opinion, the prisoner, if legally responsible for the killing of Hamnett, is clearly guilty of murder of the first degree, as the law imposes upon you the sole duty of determining not only the question of guilt, but also the degree and character of the crime, it becomes our duty to define to you the different grades and degrees of homicide of which the prisoner may be found guilty under this indictment.

His Honor here read to the jury the definitions of murder in its different degrees.

Then, gentlemen, if from the evidence you believe that the prisoner killed John Hamnett—that he did so under circumstances which naturally tend to show malice, deliberation and premeditation, and so as to lead you to the conclusion that he is guilty of murder, is there anything shown on his behalf or appearing in the evidence adduced by the State, which, under the law, constitutes a defense, or will justify the acquittal of the defendant? The defense set up is insanity. The question now arises: Has this been sufficiently made out or sustained by the evidence under the law? Upon this subject you will, of course, have to take the law from the Court and apply it to such facts as you find established by the evidence in this cause, and draw your own conclusions.

THOSE POINTS OF LAW.

The Judge then read the points of law submitted by the prisoner's counsel and announced the decision of the Court as follows:

The first point is affirmed.

The second point is affirmed. The acts and conduct of the prisoner at the time of the killing are proper for the consideration of the jury, upon the condition or status of his mind at the time, whether of sanity or insanity, and should be considered in connection with all the evidence in the case throwing any light upon such status or condition of mind.

The third point is affirmed, but the fourth and fifth points are refused, and will be more fully considered together. The law presumes insanity, but this presumption may be shaken or absolutely destroyed, in some cases, by the acts connected with and accompanying the commission of a crime.

WHERE THE BURDEN OF PROOF RESTS.

But before you acquit upon such ground the evidence, whether arising out of such circumstances or from independent circumstances, must be sufficient to do more than merely raise a doubt as to the prisoner's insanity. It must be sufficient to fairly and reasonably satisfy you of the fact of such insanity. The law does not require proof to an extent to preclude a reasonable doubt of such insanity; but it should be such as to satisfy you, from the preponderence of testimony, that the prisoner was insane at the time of the killing. As we have heretofore said upon this subject in a case which has received the endorsement of our Supreme Court: The law of this State is, that when the killing is admitted or proved, and insanity or want of legal responsibility is alleged as an excuse, it is the duty of the defendants to satisfy the jury that insanity actually existed at the time of the act, and a mere doubt as to such sanity, raised by the evidence, will not justify the jury in acquitting upon that ground.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

After receiving the charge from the Court the jury retired to consult upon their verdict. The Judge told them to send word back in ten minutes whether or not they were likely to agree soon, stating that if such were the case Court would not adjourn until the verdict had been received.

Before half of the time allowed had elapsed word was sent that the verdict would be returned in a few minutes, and in just fifteen minutes from the time the jury had retired, they returned. The signal for their reappearance caused every one of that dense crowd who thronged the Court room to arise to their feet and the tipstaves were taxed to their utmost to clear a passage in the eager throng, for the return of the jury to their box.

THE PRISONER

when told to rise and listen to the verdict, arose quickly and nervously to hear the fatal sentence pronounced by the foreman, "we find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree." The long strained attention of the audience then relaxed, and a general murmur of suppressed approval of the verdict, ran through the crowd which immediately began to file out of the court room. Ortwein was then conducted back to his cell, and the curtain fell upon the second act in this terrible tragedy.

Notwithstanding much sympathy is felt for the guilty wretch, yet every one whom we have heard express an opinion on the case seems to feel that mercy would murder in pardoning him, and it is to be hoped that in this case at least, that the blood of the victims that "crieth unto God from the ground," may be avenged.

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the report of the Conference Committee on the Moiety bill. A debate ensued relative to fixing the salaries of Collectors at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans.

After considerable discussion, the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to without division.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Chair called up unfinished business, which was the bill to pay awards made by the Southern Claims Commission, the pending question being an amendment proposed by the Committee on Claims to strike out the appropriation of $45,165 to pay the claim of Bailey of Louisiana. The amendment was rejected—yeas,21; nays,33.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

The bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was then taken up.

Mr. ALLISON said the bill had been agreed to by the House almost unanimously. Senators were perfectly familiar with its provisions, and he did not propose to debate it.

REMARKS OF MR. THURMAN.

Mr. THURMAN said there was one county in Ohio having three times the area of the District of Columbia and it was governed by a commission of three honest men. There was no necessity for such a title as Governor here. Unless there was some great overwhelming necessity for amending the bill he hoped it would pass the Senate as it came from the House. The Select Committee had labored faithfully to make this bill acceptable and it had passed the House with but very few dissenting votes. What was wanted was an honest administration of affairs for the people and some provision to have the accounts of the District audited, as they had not seen the face of an auditor, and the books of no two officers agreed. He had no doubt that a permanent form of government to be finally provided undoubtedly would be a blessing to the people here and a benefit to the people of the whole Union. The idea of this bill was that something must be done to lift this bankrupt district out of its distress. It was to arrive at a true government that this temporary government was authorized. The Commissioners of Congress could safely be trusted to frame a bill during recess which would give a simple, honest, economical government to the people of the District without dignities or titles.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the provision in the sixth section, authorizing the Comptrollers to employ assistants to examine the books, vouchers and papers of the District Government. He said he did not want to have these papers examined by a miscellaneous crowd which the Comptrollers might employ to do the work.

Mr. THURMAN said the assistants were not to do the work of the Comptrollers but to assist them. The amendment was rejected. The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House without amendment or without a roll call. When the negative was called for, Sargent was the only one who voted nay.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked unanimous consent to have the Senate civil rights bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee, remarking that it could be reported back this session.

Mr. POLAND made a proposition to go to business on the Speaker's table, with the understanding that no advantage should be given to the civil rights bill, but that it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, from which no report could be made this session except by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. G. F. HOAR objected to the proposition on the ground that the civil rights bill now occupied a position of advantage in being on the Speaker's table and in standing in the way of other legislation there.

Mr. BECK remarked that so far as he was concerned he would let all legislation stop before he would allow the civil rights bill to pass.

Pending discussion, Mr. E. H. Roberts made a conference report on the moiety bill which was agreed to. When that was disposed of, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to adjourn. Agreed to by a vote of 104 to 83. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. THURMAN moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.. Agreed to without division.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce reported without amendment the House bill to revise, amend and consolidate laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the bill providing for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to land in a territory which was the subject of award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 184 and 1871, between the United States and Great Britain. Placed on the calendar. This bill relates to San Joan and other islands.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Conference Committee on the Financial Bill, called up the report made yesterday, and asked that it be disposed of.

Mr. THURMAN said he would vote for the report because he believed it was the best which could be obtained this session. There was little or no evil in it, and it might be productive of some good.

Mr. MORTON said the effect of the abolition of the reserves would be to set free over thirty million dollars, which, at certain seasons of the year, to move crops, etc., would be a great relief. The law now required this money to be locked up in the vaults of banks, and to set it free would be a practical measure of relief to some extent.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) opposed the report because it contained no feature looking to a return to specie payment.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke at some length against the report on account of its abolition of the bank reserves.

Mr. THURMAN appealed to the New England Senators not to oppose this report. There were a few Senators from the West who had stood in the same ranks with them on this question, and at the risk of condemnation, the New England Senators had offered this redistribution, and he hoped they would adhere to their promises, and not seek a pretext to defeat the bill now.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired what the Senator meant by pretext.

Mr. THURMAN said he utterly despaired of ever seeing any bill drawn which would not be objected to by his friend (Edmunds.) Even if that gentleman should draw the bill himself, he would find some fault with it.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had paired with Logan upon the financial question. He would not vote for this report as it proposed to legalize the $44,000,099 reserve which he thought should never have been issued. He however, favored the redistribution feature.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AGREED TO.

After further discussion a vote was taken and the report of the Conference Committee agreed to—yeas, 43; nays, 19.

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.,) Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ranson, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—43.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Edmunds, Fenton, Flannagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Jones, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Stewart, Stockton and Washburne—19.

Unfinished business being the river and harbor appropriation bill, it was taken up. Pending discussion the Senate took a recess until half past seven o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution appropriating $300 for the purchase and restoration to the family of Marquis Lafayette, of a watch presented by Gen. Washington to Lafayette, such purchase and presentation to be made under direction of the Speaker of the House.

The Speaker suggested the Secretary of State would be a more appropriate medium.

The suggestion was generally assented to and the resolution was modified accordingly.

Mr. HOOPER had read a newspaper paragraph relating the history and giving a description of the watch which is now owned by a Mr. Ward of Texas, who bought it at a pawn broker's shop in Louisville for $75 some years ago. The watch itself was in the hands of Mr. Hooper and was inspected with great interest by many members.

Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn.) mentioned that the watch had been lost by Gen. Lafayette at Nashville, on his last visit to America and expressed the opinion that if the matter was brought to the attention of Tennessee Legislature that that body would gladly make the restoration.

Mr. GARFIELD said the only question in the matter was as to the genuineness of the watch. If it was genuine, which had been somewhat doubted by an expert, the resolution should pass as a matter of course.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to proceed to business on the speaker's table and dispose thereof under a two-thirds rule. Adopted without division and the House proceeded under two-thirds rule to dispose of business on the speaker's table.

Mr. TYNER from the Appropriation Committee reported back the Senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill. The amendment restricting letter carriers to towns of 20,000 instead of 20,000 inhabitants, was concurred in.

The amendment fixing the rates of newspaper postage at four cents a pound and on single papers at one cent each, and requiring prepayment was discussed at length.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS moved to amend the amendment by making postage on daily and weekly newspapers one cent a pound and on magazines two cents a pound. The greater amount of business of the dailies and weeklies placed them within the range of the wholesale business and therefore the postage should be less. He informed the House that newspapers wanted no sympathy but only justice. He was confident that the House was not going to legislate against newspapers out of spite, great as some public men might be, long as might be their public life, their career was short as compared with the life of a great newspaper. There was none so great that he could afford to sneer at it. If the House chose to legislate from spite, newspapers would be carried outside of the mails.

Finally, Robert's amendment was rejected and the Senate amendment was modified so as to read that on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency and addressed to regular subscribers or newsagents, the postage shall be charged at the following rates; on newspapers and periodical publications issued weekly, and more frequently than once a week one and a half cents for each pound or fraction thereof, and on those published less frequently three cents a pound, provided that the rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight and circulars when the same are deposited in a letter carrier's office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be a uniform rate of one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamp.

The amendment allowing single copies of newspapers to go through the mails free within the county was concurred in. The amendment allowing four pound packages of the third class to be transmitted by mail was, after considerable discussion, concurred in. The amendment requiring the oath of publishers was concurred in with some modifications. The amendment making the change of newspaper postage to commence on the 1st of January next was concurred in. The amendment fixing the salary of New York postmaster at $8,000 and dividing all other postmaster's into four classes with salaries of not more than $4,000 nor less than $3,000; less than $3,000 but not less than $2,000; less than $2,000 but not less than $1,000, and those less than $1,000 was discussed, the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations being that the House non-concur.

The Senate amendment was non-curred in.

All the remaining Senate amendments in the bill were non-concurred in except the last which exempts public documents from prepayment and limits postage to twenty-five cents a volume.

The Senate amendment, with several modifications was then voted on. It read as follows:

That hereafter, the requirement that postage shall be prepaid shall not apply to public documents certified to be such by any member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, or by the President, or the head of any executive department, or any other person entitled to the franking privilege, when the law was passed abolishing the same, and the postage on no single volume of public documents shall exceed the sum of ten cents, and the same if not prepaid shall be payable by the person to whom the same may be directed and received, and the words "public document" written or printed on an envelope containing any public document, and subscribed by a member or other person mailing the same shall be deemed sufficient certificate that the same is a public document, and the term "public document" shall be deemed to include all publications printed by order of Congress or either House thereof, or of any Department of the Government; and if any such documents shall not be taken from the post office to which the same shall be directed within thirty days after being received thereat, the postmaster may sell the same for the amount of postage due thereon, and shall account to the Post Office Department for the proceeds thereof.

The Senate amendment thus modified was non-concurred in—yeas, 113; nays, 118.

The bill now goes to the conference committee.

The House took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

BEN BUTLER VENTS HIMSELF ON THE MOIETY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) was complimented this evening with the largest audience that has been seen in the House this session. A large portion of the members were in their seats. The Speaker himself was in the chair. The galleries on four sides of the hall were crowded with spectators and correspondents of newspapers filled the reporters' gallery. Butler spoke at length in defence of the moiety system. No personal relations, he said, should enter into what he was about to say. He desired only to raise

A WARNING VOICE

against what he regarded as unwise legislation. After comparing the revenue laws of England with those of this country, he said: "The mere smuggler brings in his goods in small vessels, but the great importer brings in his in thousand ton ships, and bribes custom house officers to let them in, or by a confederate partner swears them through, and makes hundreds of thousands of dollars by a single venture, and become a merchant prince, and probably builds a church out of his gains, and becomes noted for his charities which advertises his house and brings it custom. This is

NO FANCY PICTURE

but it is said that we must take for granted that merchants are honest; that it is not to be assumed that they will defraud the government and that all this machinery only serves to vex and oppress them when they happen to make mistakes. The committee seem to have forgotten that when a merchant makes a mistake, the law provides for remission of penalty. No penalty can be inflicted upon a merchant, if he can convince the secretary of the treasury that it was only a mistake. Before an informer could make money by detecting a crime, a crime must have been committed. Somebody must cheat the revenue before anybody can inform against him. He declared as a startling announcement that the United States did not receive more than 67 per cent. of duties on goods on which tariff is ad valorem. In other words, if the government should collect its present duties honestly, it could pay $100,000,000 of the national debt every year, and yet the people have no higher taxes to pay than they have now. Fraudulent imports, by fraudulent invoices, charged people those duties, and pocketed them as a part of their profits. By

ENORMOUS FRAUDS

the Government and people were losers, and importers were only gainers. He would not have dared to state these very startling and wonderful and almost incredible frauds perpetrated by undervaluation and false invoices, if he were not fortified by proof to which he proceeded to call the attention of the House. Having given some figures to show the frauds committed in the importation of worsted goods, silks, velvets, ribbons, &c., he came down to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which had been put forward, he said, by the Committee of Ways and Means. If the story told by Dodge, senior member of that firm were true then the government should reverently beg the pardon of that firm and pay back all it had got from the firm and a large sum for smart money besides; but if it was not true, if there was not one single substantial word of truth in it all, then they were simply smuggling, perjured villains, and they ought to have been followed with a great deal more strictness instead of less.

STARTLING STATEMENT.

Dodge has stated before the Committee on Ways and Means that up to 1872 no charge had ever been made against his firm. Was that so? Not at all. Congress had had to alter its revenue laws in order to meet frauds and marauding, and cheating and swindling of these christian merchants. (Laughter.) That was a pretty harsh recusation and it would require to be fully sustained.

Mr. Butler proceeded to relate how the law which authorized American statuary to be imported free of duty had been taken advantage of by Phelps, Dodge & Co., who imported statutes of the Goddess of Liberty, of Washington and of Jefferson, in lead, tin and copper, and then turned them from the warehouse into a melting pot, and quoted from the Congressional Globe what Thaddeus Stevens said before the House in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and yet Wm. E. Dodge stated in the Committee room of the Ways and Means that up to 1872 his firm had never been charged with anything against revenues, and he had drawn tears from the eyes of the Committee.

If reporters were to be believed, (Laughter) he could imagine how old Mr. James Liverpool, partner of the firm laughed as he chucked down the Goddess of Liberty into the hold (Laughter.) Mr. Butler continued in this strain two hours, during which he also reviewed the Sanborn contracts. He was frequently interrupted with questions by members, causing the session to be a most exciting one.

Addresses were also make by Messrs. E. H. Roberts, Tremaine and others, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the joint resolution to purchase the watch presented to Lafayettee by General Washington, and authorizing the restoring thereof to the heirs of Lafayette. Passed.

THE CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, published in the House report. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. THURMAN moved that it be referred to the Joint Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and amendments of the committee were agreed to.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION CLAUSE RESTORED.

The second section of the bill as it came from the House abolishing Civil Service Commission, and prescribing rules for appointments in departments was stricken out by the committee, and a new section reported restoring the commission and appropriating $15,000 for expenses thereof. The action of the committee was agreed to—yeas,32; nays, 16.

After some unimportant amendments, bill the was read a third time and passed.

EVENING SESSION.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by the committee reducing the appropriation for incidental repairs at harbors for which there is no special appropriation from $75,000 to $25,000.

Mr. CHANDLER said the committee would withdraw that amendment, leaving the amount as passed by the House—$75,000.

After several amendments were offered and a number rejected, the bill, as reported to the Senate, and the amendments in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and the bill was then read a third time but not passed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Arkansas Affairs, presented the testimony already taken, which was ordered to be printed, and a resolution to continue the powers of the committee during the vacation was passed by a vote of 139 to 74.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. DAWES presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill and proceeded to explain it. He regretted the report did not contain any provision, either for an early resumption of specie payment on the part of the Government or for any retirement, of any portion of the Government issue.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

The Committee, however, could not hesitate to feel that fixing the maximum issue of greenbacks was something gained. It had therefore fixed the maximum at $382,000,000 and required it to be kept in circulation instead of having part of it kept in reserve in the treasury to be shut out or drawn in as if on some tramway.

The second feature of the bill was equally important. It was that there should be no further increase of national bank currency; therefore the country would know, so far as this Congress was concerned, that the whole value of national bank currency was capable of being ascertained. Another question which had stared the committee in the face was the necessity of the redistribution of the national bank currency and as he was the only member of the Conference Committee who represented that section of the county which had more than its share of bank note circulation, it would not have been becoming to him to oppose redistribution. He had, therefore, given in his adhesion to the report which proposed the redistribution of $55,000,000 of $80,000,000 now retained by one section of the country more than it was entitled to by the ratio of wealth and population.

Another feature was as to the national bank reserve and on that point he explained what would be the effect of the bill. He commended this report to the consideration of the House and particularly to that section of the country which had steadily refused two things—an increase of the volume of currency and free banking and which had, at the same time, got $70,000,000 more than its share of the currency. He would say to that section of country that it could not afford to stand before the people in the light of hesitating whether it would do justice in the distribution of what currency there is. If it refused to permit any more, he desired to suggest that the section of the country was ultimately in the power of other sections which only demanded this equitable distribution and nothing more to do equally, was the surest way to secure equity.

Messrs. Cox and Potter opposed the report, and O'Brien regarded it as another proof of the National bank system, which was the greatest monopoly that had ever bestrode as colossus any country in modern times.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ADOPTED.

After considerable discussion a vote was taken and the conference report was agreed to—yeas, 221; nays, 40. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported resolutions for the impeachment of Judge Busteed of Alabama for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. CESSNA presented a minority report, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

JUDGE STORY'S CASE.

Mr. CESSNA reported resolutions directing the Clerk to furnish the Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, Third Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury copies of evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Story of the Western District of Arkansas, so that action may be taken for the restoration of monies wrongfully paid to officers of that Court and to prevent any such wrongful payment hereafter.

On motion of Mr. SENER, the resolution was amended to include copies of testimony taken before the Committee on Contingent Expenditures in the Department of Justice in regard to the same District. The resolution thus amended was adopted.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Mr. LAMAR, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the issuing of a subpœna duces tecum to John McEnery of Louisiana and others requiring them to produce original election returns before the Committee on Elections on or before the first Monday of next December. Adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker presented the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I respectfully invite the attention of Congress to one feature of the bill entitled "An act for the Government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

A provision is therein made for the payment of the debts of the District in bonds to be issued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, running fifty years, and bearing interest at a rate of three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. per annum, with the payment of the principal and interest guaranteed by the United States. The government by which these debts were created is abolished, and no other provision seems to be made for their payment. Judging from transactions in other bonds, there are good grounds, in my opinion, for apprehension that bonds bearing this rate of interest, when issued, will be worth less than their equivalent in current money of the United States. This appears to me to be unjust to those to whom these bonds are to be paid, and the extent of difference between their face and real value looks like repudiating the debts of the District My opinion is that to require creditors of the District of Columbia to receive these bonds at par, when it is apparent that to be converted into money they must be sold at a large discount, will not only prove greatly injurious to the credit of the District, but will reflect unfavorably upon the credit and good faith of the United States, and would recommend therefor that provision be made at the present session of Congress to increase interest upon these bonds, so that, when sold, they will bring an equivalent in money, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to negotiate the sale of these bonds at not less than par, and pay the proceeds thereof to those who may be ascertained to have valid claims against the District of Columbia.

(Signed:) U. S. GRANT.

Mr. MAYNARD asked unanimous consent for the passage of the bill to amend the gold bank law, so as to allow the circulation of gold notes to be ninety per cent. instead of eighty per cent. of the par value of bonds deposited. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with more than usual noise and turmoil, and a large part of the first hour was used up in occasional suspensions of business in order, as the Speaker usually phrases it, to allow private conversation to go on uninterruptedly. In one of the lulls of conversation, Mr. Butler (Mass.), by unanimous consent offered a resolution directing the payment of two months' salary to the clerks of departments who are legislated out of office by a reduction of the force, and it was agreed to.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WILSON, from the joint investigation committee on affairs of the District of Columbia made a special report on the message of the President to-day. He referred to it suggesting that a rate of interest fixed for bonds therein provided for be increased from 3:65 to a rate which will enable bonds to be disposed of at par. The report states that much of the indebtedness proposed to be funded in those bonds was created when there was no adequate provision for its payment. The committee believed that a 3:65 per cent. bond would be, as a rule fully equal in value to what contractors expected to receive under their contracts. Besides, the funding proposed was permissive, not compulsory. The idea suggested by the President that there was anything like repudiation in the bill was a mistake. The bill did not compel any holder of District securities to take bonds for them. It merely gave him the opportunity to do so, or to retain them and receive payment therefor when the District might be able to pay. The bill, therefore, was not repudiation, nor did it do injustice to any holder of District securities. As to small creditors, such as laborers' etc., the bill contemplated their payment in money. The opinion of the committee, therefore, remained unchanged as to the propriety of fixing that low rate of interest.

The report is signed by all the members of the committee.

Mr. WILSON proceeded to state that a sub-committee had waited on the President to confer with him. The President had acted under a misapprehension in regard to the facts of the case, and there was no difference of opinion between the President and the committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Soon after this subject was disposed of, the House had

ANOTHER SCENE OF DISORDER AND TUMULT,

in the midst of which Mr. Beck moved to adjourn, remarking that the Republican side of the House was so noisy that no business could be done.

Mr. CONGER asked that Beck's words be taken down as reflecting on his fellow-members.

The SPEAKER remarked that Beck had only stated an obvious truth, and that his words were not in any degree slanderous.

Mr. CONGER said he was only prevented by courtesy from making some point in reference to the Speaker's remarks.

The Speaker expressed his desire to have them taken down.

The House then resumed the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of several Senate bills.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL LOST.

When the supplementary civil rights bill was reached, Mr. Eldridge moved that the House adjourn. Lost—yeas, 76; nays, 154.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the supplementary civil rights bill, and resulted—yeas, 140; nay, 91; There not being two-thirds in its favor as required by the order under which the business on the Speaker's table was taken up the bill was not passed, and still remains on the Speaker's table.

In the vote on the civil rights' bill, the following Republicans voted in the negative: Messrs. Butler (Tenn.), Harrison, Hyde, Lowndes, Phelps, Ray, Sener, Smith (Va.), Stanard, St. John, Thomas (Va.), and Thornburg. No Democrat voted for it.

The next bill on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill supplementary to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL AGREED TO.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a conference report on the deficiency bill. Agreed to.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL ALSO AGREED TO.

Mr. SHANKS presented the report of the Second Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. PACKER Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, made a report on the question of "straw bids" and temporary mail service. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the bill for the relief of the widow and children of General Wm. Gates, of the United States Army, was passed.

The House then, at 11-40 p. m. adjourned until half past ten o'clock Monday morning with the understanding that the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, might, when engrossed, be referred informally to the Committee on Appropriations.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A LARGE porcupine was killed in Summerhill, Crawford county, Monday.

A VALUABLE dark bay mare was stolen from Mr. Wm. Creary, of North Beaver township, Lawrence county, on Friday night last.

THE Miltonian says: R. M. Frick, has been Treasurer of the Milton School Board for twenty years consecutively, and Cashier of the Milton Bank for sixteen years.

THERE will be a re-union of the Ringgold Battalion at Beailsville, Washington county, Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday, September 2 and 3, 1874.

A LITTLE four year old son of Mr. Forsyth of Snow Shoe mines Clearfield county, was burned to death on Friday last by coal oil can exploding and throwing the contents over the child.

MRS. SOPHIA RODY, an old lady in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, ran the blunt end of a needle under one of her finger nails while sewing, a few days ago, and erysipelas supervening, she died soon after.

A SHOOTING affair occured at the saloon under the Hulbert House, Johnstown, Saturday afternoon of last week, by which Louis Somerfield received a pistol shot in the forehead at the hands of a young man named Lee. Whisky was the cause.

CHARLES E. STEWART, a brakeman on the A. & G. W. was killed near Meadville, Thursday morning. He fell between the cars while the train was in motion, and was crushed in a horrible manner.

MILES TOWNSHIP, Centre county, has five residents aged as follows: Mrs. Martha Strayer, ninety; Mrs. John Ruhl, ninety-four; Mrs. Jacob Ehrhard, ninety-three; Mrs. George Brungart, eighty-four; Mr. Shaffer, eighty; aggregating 441.

EMLENTON had a narrow escape the other night. A tank containing some twelve thousand barrels of oil was struck by lightning. The burning oil was fortunately turned into the river and a terrible catastrophe averted.

THE fruits of the June term of the Clearfield county, court of Quarter Sessions was the furnishing of the Western Penitentiary with three members, the Danville Asylum with two, and the House of Refuge with one.

IN West Chester, on Thursday morning a nine-months old child of Benjamin Pitt, was hung and strangled to death by rolling out of the back of the bed in which it was sleeping and being caught by the head between the bed-rail and the wall of the room.

THE Greenville Argus says: A snake was killed on the farm of John Perkins, near New Hamburg, on Tuesday which measured four feet and a half in length, and in its body was found a full-grown grey squirrel. This is no "snake story," but true as preaching.

A YOUNG lady by the name of Stergeon, living at the residence of Mr. Isaac Snyder in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford coundy, during the night of the 10th inst while sleeping got out of her bed and walking to a window raised it stepped out and fell about fifteen feet. In the fall her arm was broken, her head badly bruised and otherwise injured

THE Altoona Sun Says: SISTERS JOHNSTON and Van Horn, of Pittsburgh, were present at the temperance meeting Tuesday evening. As there was a circus, festival and temperance meeting the same evening, we found it impossible to "do" them all and consequently cannot make any report of how they were received.

ON Saturday last, Abraham Litz, of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, went to the grave-yard to level up the grave of a member of his family and trim up the grounds. After completeing his work he sat down to rest himself, and while so seated he took a chill. On arriving at his home he took his bed, and died on Monday. He was one of the most hale and vigorous men in his neighborhood.

AND now it appears that Mr. William Undercoffler has a hog which stands six feet high, measures ten feet in length and weighs 1400 pounds. So Mr. Benjamin Schrock tells the local of the Republican. It's a pretty big story, but then it's about a pretty big hog, which we would advise Mr. Undercoffler to put on exhibition or sell to Mr. Barnum. [Bellefonte Watchman.]

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE UNION—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED —OFFICERS ELECTED, ETC., ETC.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met Thursday morning at half-past eight o'clock in the Academy of Music, President Flynn in the chair.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Father De La Roque, of McKean county.

The Committee on Address to Clergy and Laity reported that the address of the American Union Convention at New York would suit the State Union as well, if not better, than any that might be formed on such short notice. The report was adopted.

CONDITION OF THE SOCIETIES.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, with Chas. B. Barr in the chair, and the condition and standing of each society in the different counties was considered in detail. There are one hundred societies throughout the State, with a membership of twelve thousand. Six societies failed to report.

Mr. B. F. Brady made a favorable report of the societies in Philadelphia. He stated that they had some seven hundred members in the society to which he belonged, and that financially the society was in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Sullivan, the President of the Allegheny County Temperance Union, stated that they had twelve adult societies and six cadet societies, numbering in all from twenty-eight hundred to three thousand members, and that the Union was about one year and six months in existence.

Mr. Chas. B. Barr stated that the Society of Soho numbered some seventy-four members, and was in a very prosperous condition.

Mr. T. J. O'Keefe said that the Society of St. Paul's Cathedral, of this city, was one year and four months old, and he could only point to the display of yesterday to show what the society was.

The delegate from St. Malachi's Society, of the South Side, said his organization started one year and a half ago with fourteen members, and to-day he could report a membership of eight hundred with a full treasury.

A resolution was offered for discussion by a delegate from Pittston, which was adopted by the society to which he belonged. The resolution favored the abolishing of the State Union and that diocesian unions be organized in its place. It was laid over for future consideration.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Dr. Keyser from the committee on resolutions reported as following: Resolved, That we have viewed with alarm the wide spread influence of intemperance throughout the land, and that we pledge ourselves, both individually and collectively, to make use of all fair and legitimate means to extirpate it from our midst.

Resolved, That the Catholic clergy throughout the State are entitled to our lasting gratitude for their increasing efforts in behalf of temperance, and we hereby extend to them the lasting gratitude of ourselves, in convention assembled, and solicit for them the thanks of all who love virtue and eschew vice.

Resolved, That temperance is a subject of great importance, not only to the county and State, but also to the nation, and we regard all efforts that point to the eradication of this vice as beginning in the individual and in the family, and thus diffused throughout the county. In other words, let each one correct himself, and all will be corrected.

Resolved, That we wholly and entirely separate temperance and politics and shall labor assiduously to hinder the one from infringing upon the other. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

A delegate called up the resolution for dissolving the Union. A number of the delegates were strongly opposed to such action, and didn't wish to have the resolution before the convention, consequently a number of other resolutions and lots of motions were offered, occasioning great disorder. Several of the delegates occupied the floor at the same time, and each claimed the privilege of speaking. Dr. Keyser wanted to press a motion he had made, but was ruled out of order by President Flynn. He then wished to explain his position, but this privilege too was denied him, when he and Mr. T. J. O'Keefe and a number of their friends retired from the meeting.

The resolution for dissolving the Union was then put to vote, and lost. There was still some confusion, and the President had considerable difficulty to make himself heard in announcing his determination to have nothing further to do with the convention. He then left the stage, and Rev. Father Casey was unanimously elected to preside.

On taking the chair the reverend gentleman expressed his sorrow at the disturbance that had arisen during the proceedings.

Some further discussion on minor points was had, when the Convention proceeded to an

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

with the following result:

President—M. J. Sullivan, of Pittsburgh.

Vice President—Michael Landy, Schuylkill county.

Recording Secretary—Jno. A. Collier, Luzern county.

Corresponding Secretary—Chas. B. Barr, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer—W. W. Morrison, Luzerne county.

Sergeant-at-arms—Jas. Doyle, Luzerne county.

The above wete duly installed each being called upon to address the convention.

A communication was received from the crusaders, stating that the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Allegheny County, sends greeting and joins with you in sympathy praying that the Father of us all may bless you in your work of forwarding the highest interest of our common humanity.

Mr. Sullivan stated that as he had been elected as the President of the State Society, he held in his hand a costly regalia which he desired to present to his successor as the President of the county organization, Mr. T. J. McGrath.

Mr. McGrath accepted the gift in a few appropriate remarks.

The Convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the Convention was again called to order by Mr. M. J. Sullivan, the newly elected President.

Mr. Flynn read three messages which he had prepared in response to those received from abroad on the previous day. The messages contained expressions of thanks for the kind words received, and wishes that those who sent them may ever succeed in doing a noble work for the temperance cause.

The forms of the dispatches were accepted by the convention, and they were ordered to be sent.

On motion a committee was appointed to express thanks to the local officers for the kind manner in which the delegates had been received.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

The next business was the election of delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Chicago on October 6th. The election resulted in the choice of Messrs. J. C. Conroy, B. P. Brady and William Dillion.

Ex-President Flynn being obliged to leave for home, made a few remarks, bidding the convention farewell, and thanking all for the kindness and support he had received.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICERS.

The election of County Directors and County Vice Presidents was then proceeded with. The election for Allegheny county was as follows: T. J. McGrath, County Vice President; E. A. H. McAmrich, Terrence Campbell, John Campbell, J. B. Larkins, Geo. A. Ballantine, J. J. Sexton, Peter O'Brien, John Boyle, County Directors.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT CONVENTION.

The selection of a place for the holding of the next annual convention of the Union was next in order. Mahonoy City and Harrisburg were nominated as the meeting place. The comparative advantages of Mahonoy City and Harrisburg were discussed at some length, after which the name of Harrisburg was withdrawn and the name of Mahonoy City was unanimously selected as the place of the next annual convention.

The time of holding the convention was next in order, and the fourth Wednesday in June 1875 was decided upon.

The Committee to prepare resolutions of thanks reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention return their sincere thanks to the Rt. Rev. Bishop, the Rev. Clergy and the citizens of Pittsburgh for their kind attention since our sojourn among them, and also to the Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the members of the St. Paul Choral Club of Pittsburgh, for their grand entertainment.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the papers of the city.

The report was adopted.

The bond of the Treasurer was read and approved.

After discussing various general points in connection with the details of the Society business, the Convention adjourned with prayer.

THE DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE —A RESOLUTION THAT DID NOT PASS —A LETTER THAT WAS READ.

In response to a call, the Democratic County Committee met Friday morning at the St. Charles hotel. The chairman not putting in an appearance the meeting was organized shortly after eleven o'clock by calling upon Mr. S. F. Patterson to preside.

The Chair stated that he understood the meeting had been called at the "request of many Democrats," but he did not know what for, but it is now open for business.

Mr. Stewart then took the floor and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Democratic County Committee desire to place upon the minutes our disclaimer of authorship or the exercise of any authority from us in the issue of a postal card, under date of June 16, containing a copy of a resolution relative to W. D. Moore, Esq., together with supplementary remarks upon his position as chairman of the County Committee, and denouncing the same as unauthorized.

Mr. D. O. Barr said the Committee had nothing to do with that "postal card" and moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which after some discussion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Stewart objected to the decision and called for the ayes and nays.

T. J. Keenan, Esq., raised a point of order: the card might have been sent to the members by Russell Errett or Bob Mackey. He thought the whole thing out of order and hoped the Chairman would so decide.

The Chair assented to Mr. Keenan's proposition and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Stewart then asked permission to read a letter from the Chairman, which at first was objected to and finally granted. The letter was then read as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Will you please say to the committee that they have been called together at the request of prominent Democrats to consider the propriety and expediency of postponing the time of holding the County Convention. Personally, I feel no concern in the matter, except as it may aid the prospects of the Democratic party. In this light the matter is worthy of your careful consideration.

I am engaged in Court, so that I cannot be present with the committee. I deputize Dr. McCabe as my substitute for to-day, not as chairman, but as a member of the committee.

Respectfully, yours,
W. D. MOORE.

A Committeeman—Is that one of Bob Mackey's propositions?

Considerable discussion then ensued as to what was to be done with the letter, when it was finally agreed to take no action or pay any attention to it. The committee soon after adjourned.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT DUNBAR.

The corner stone of the new Catholic church at Dunbar, Fayette county, Rev. Father Walters pastor, was laid Sunday with impressive ceremonies. St. Paul's Total Abstinence Society, together with a large delegation from the Ancient Order of Hibernians as well as several other temperance societies attended the ceremonies from this city. The music was furnished by the Cathedral band. The Pittsburgh delegation left the city at eleven o'clock in a special train. The officiating persons from this city were the

APPALLING CATASTROPHE

Sad Ending of a Strawberry Festival.

SYRACUSE, June 23.—An appalling catastrophe occurred here to-night.

A strawberry festival was being held at the parlors of the Central Baptist Church, when, without any premonition, the floor gave way, precipitating a room full into the story below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room underneath was also full.

A fire alarm was immediately given, and the firemen hurried to the scene, and soon ten thousand people were there, and

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

prevailed. It is impossible to give particulars at this hour. Five dead bodies were taken out, and work has hardly commenced. Probably a hundred persons are more or less injured, many very seriously.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

SECOND DISPATCH—The following are among the dead bodies which have been recovered: Dr. O. E. Wainwright, Mrs. Wainwright, Miss Minnie Thomas, a child named Ostrander, a little girl named Leonard, a little girl named Horton, Miss Theodore Holmes and a little girl named Winnie Collins.

Rev. Geo. T. Dowling, pastor of the church is dangerously injured; also his wife, who is not expected to live.

Rev. H. J. Eddy is seriously injured. Two hundred persons are injured, some dangerously.

THIRD DISPATCH—The following, so far have been taken out dead:

Dr. O. Wainwright, Mrs. E. Austin Barnes, Mrs. James M. Crow, Mrs. J. E. Karr, Miss Gussie Carpenter, Mrs. Abijah Veeder of Utica, Miss Gracie Holmes, Miss Winnie Collins aged 13 to-day, Hattie Leonard five or six years old, John Austin Ostrander a boy about 9 years old, Miss Minnie Thomas, Frank Collins aged 14, Lulu Horton aged 12.

Mrs. Dr. Wainwright will undoubtedly die. Ex-Alderman Austin Barnes is seriously injured. Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy is slightly injured.

All the bodies are supposed to have been recovered now. It is impossible to get the names of the injured to-night.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

The city is filled with lamentations. The scene in the streets around the church baffles description. Thousands are gathered there asking after friends, waiting for the dead and attending to the injured. The entire police force and the fire department of the city were called out, and took charge of the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The broken timbers were hoisted up with difficulty. The walls of the church did not fall in, but are seriously damaged.

The church is comparatively a new one. A few minutes before the floor gave way it trembled so that many persons left the room fearing an accident which had been predicted by many.

CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The accident was caused by the giving way of a joist that supported the floor. The joist ran from both ends of the room to a cross stringer, the middle of which was supported by iron rods from the roof. The stringer gave way, pulling the ceiling and the roof down upon the people and precipitating them into the room below. The work of rescuing was exceedingly slow as it had to be done in the dark and it was feared every moment that the walls would fall in.

SYRACUSE, June 24.—Further search this morning in the ruins of the Central Baptist Church failed to find any more bodies. The list of killed numbers thirteen. Last night's list is correct except in the case of the death of the boy Ostrander. The number of wounded foots up one hundred, of whom twenty are seriously injured. There have been no deaths today. A squad of police have possession of the building pending the Coroner's inquest.

The occasion of the gathering last night was a festival given by the ladies of the church and a concert by "The Little Old Folks." At the rear of the church are Sunday school rooms occupying the first floor, and church parlors occupying the second floor. This part of the edifice was in use for the festival and concert.

At the time of the accident supper was being served in the central parlor, which had been prepared for the occasion with tables, &c. This room, which was forty feet square, was filled with people, the session room below being deserted, save by a few persons. The number in the supper room is variously estimated at from 250 to 500, mostly grown persons. At the time the floor gave way, the children of the congregation were in one of the anterooms being prepared for the ancient concert, but for this fact the list of dead must have been very much larger, as many of the helpless little ones would have been crushed to death in a mass of humanity, crowed into the V shaped vortex formed by falling timbers.

At the moment of the falling of the floor the scene within the parlor was one of happy enjoyment. While all were pleasantly engaged, without a single sign of warning, the floor suddenly sank beneath them, and in an instant, all were buried in a mass of struggling humanity, intermixed with falling timbers, furniture, etc., and in utter darkness, the gas having been extinguished by the breaking of gas pipes. An instant after the

FEARFUL DESCENT

had been made all was as silent as the grave, but immediately after, heartrending appeals for help were to be heard from hundreds of those who were in agony. Immediately after, people were seen issuing from doors and windows which were smashed out by the frightened people, and an alarm was sounded. The injured within the church, who were able to free themselves from the mass, began at once to assist in rescuing others. The firemen and police were quickly at hand, and labored nobly at the work of rescue. The scene within the building was

TERRIBLE IN ITS DETAILS

and that without the edifice heart-rending indeed. Fathers and mothers were searching for their children, children, husbands, looking for their wives, wives inquiring for their husbands, brothers for sisters, and children for their parents, of whose fate all were uncertain and in dread. Quietly but rapidly the work of extricating people was carried on by the aid of lanterns. As fast as the living and dead were rescued they were passed out through the windows and doors where ready hands assisted to convey the dangerously injured and dead to physicians' offices and neighboring houses. The excitement without the church was terrible, and as each body was being carried to adjoining houses, the mass surged back and forth, all terribly anxious to ascertain who it was, and whether dead or alive. At the heighth of the excitement, not less than ten thousand people were crowded into Montgomery and Jefferson streets and on adjoining premises.

WEEK'S DOINGS IN WALL STREET

Explains stock operations on small capital without risk. Copy sent free.

TUMBRIDGE & Co.,
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WEAK LUNGS are cruelly racked, and the general strength gradually wasted, by a persistent, deep-seated cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if you are troubled with either Asthma or Bronchitis,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881	117
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	117
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	121
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	116½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120¼
Ten-Forties	114¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	116¾
Currency Sixes	115
New Five Per Cents	114½

STOCKS.

Western Union	75
Adams Express	107
Wells, Farge & Co's Express	78½
American Express	61
United States Express	71
Pacific Mail	44½
New York Central	93¾
Erie	20
Harlem	126
Harlem preferred	135
Michigan Central	97
Michigan Southern	74
Panama	107
Union Pacific	27½
Illinois Central	94
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½
Northwestern	29½
Northwestern preferred	59½
Northwestern common	86¾
Rock Island	98
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	35½
Toledo and Wabash	34½
Fort Wayne	93¾
Chicago and Alton	100
Chicago and Alton preferred	124
Ohio and Mississippi	16¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 24—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	117
Five-Twenties, 1865	118½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	120¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	121
Five-Twenties, 1868	121¾
New Fives	114¾
Ten-Forties	114¾
Currency Sixes	115

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	98½
Missouri	97¾
Tennessee, old	79½
Tennessee, new	79¾
Virginia, old	32
Virginia, new	30½
North Carolina, old	19
North Carolina, new	10

STOCKS.

Canton	52
Western Union Telegraph	74¾
Quick Silver	10¾
Adams Express	107½
Fargo	78¾
American Express	60¾
United States Express	71
Pacific Mail	43½
New York Central	93¾
Erie	20¼
Erie preferred	36½
Harlem	126
Harlem preferred	135
Michigan Central	97
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½
Northwestern common	41¾
Northwestern preferred	59¾
Rock Island	98¼
New Jersey Central	107
St. Paul	35¾
St. Paul preferred	87
Toledo and Wabash	35¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	69
Fort Wayne	93
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	28½
R. H. and E.	—
Chicago and Alton	102
Chicago and Alton preferred	124
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	70
Burlington and Quincy	103½
Lake Shore	74¾
Panama	107½
Illinois Central	96
Union Pacific	28¾
Central Pacific	90¾
Union	87¼
Hartford and Erie	1
Delaware & Lackawana	109¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, June 25, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues dull taken as a whole, but then the dull season is at hand and no material improvement is to be expected for some time to come; at the same time it may be proper to note that for certain articles there was a moderate demand and a fair amount of activity. The business done by our wholesale merchants consists mainly in supplying the immediate wants of regular customers who have persued the policy of purchasing goods only when their stocks become so reduced as to render them absolutely necessary. The prevalence of such a course makes business somewhat uncertain. The changes to note are not very numerous. Bacon continues very firm with an advance of ¼c in first hands; other articles that come under this head are without special alteration. The arrangements made for supplying this market is of the most ample kind; holders of round lots cannot help feeling good over the prospect. Flour—The market was steady with a good trade demand, particularly for favorite brands; the supply was fully up with the demand. Cheese remains dull with more sellers than buyers; prices are uncertain. Butter dull but no lower; the bottom seems to have been reached.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report.

Flour, bbls	1,066	Cheese, bxs	150
Oats, sks	859	Wheat, sks	—
Bacon, tcs	210	Corn, sks	170
Butter, pgs	29	Bacon, pcs	1,250
Potatoes, bush	360		

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—Dealers continue to report a fair trade demand, notwithstanding the lateness of the season; prices range from 60@70c per gallon.

APPLES—The season for old crop is over; there have been no receipts for some days. The Italian population and others are anxiously waiting for the new crop to put in an appearance.

ALES—Are unchanged as relates to prices or demands; the card rates are: X ale $9; XX ale $10; Porter $10; India ale $11 per barrel; half barrels in proportion.

ASHES—We have to report a dull market and unchanged in prices, which range as follows: Soda ash refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; arsenic 5c; black lead 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c per lb.

BEANS—Dealers continue to report a good jobbing demand; the falling off in receipts has strengthened the confidence of holders; sales of medium at $2 40@2 50; prime to choice $2 60@2 75 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market was decidedly dull, with but little prospect of an improvement in the near future; we quote nominally as follows: Fair to medium solid packed 10, 12@15c; prime to choice 17@18c; commission men don't like the present situation.

BROOM CORN—Dealers say there is a fair trade demand at prices that have ruled for some days, viz Hurl 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per lb.

BEESWAX—Market steady, we note sales of white wax 38@40c; yellow 32@33c; dark 28@30c per lb.

BAGGING—In ample supply; we can report sales of Penn Mill two bushel at 35c; two and a half bush 40c; three bush 50c each.

CHEESE—We can report a good local demand; stocks during the week have been reduced; the warm weather is not favorable for holders; the present rates are Ohio Factory 13@13½c; Diary is dull and not wanted; Ohio Sweitzer ranges from 15@16c per lb.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—We have to report a very dull market; we hear of sales delivered here at $2 75@3 per ton; cheap.

CANNED GOODS—The market could not be called an active one; prices were weak and uncertain; buyers were taking hold very sparingly; peaches 3-lb cans $3 25@3 30; tomatoes $2 20@2 25. Corn $2 25@2 50; the latter for Winslows.

COUNTRY MEAT—The receipts have fallen off; we quote nominally hams 10½@11½c; clear rib 10@10½c; ribbed 8@8½c; shoulders 6@7½c; lard 10@10½c.

CARBON OIL—Is very dull; we have no important change to note as relates to prices or demands; the nominal rates at the works are 11c per gallon by the car load; in a jobbing way the usual advance is charged.

CRANBERRIES—Are scarce and held firmly at $18@20 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off; there is not sufficient doing to establish prices.

EGGS—Are firm and are held at 17c per pair.

FLOUR—Dealers report a good jobbing demand but not much doing in mixed lots; the stock in first hands is being reduced; prices of standard brands are as follows: St. Louis $9@10: white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50. Rye flour $6; Grahan flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oat meal $7 75 8 per bbl.

GROCERIES — Wholesale dealers report a fair trade demand for the various articles that come under this heading Prices have undergone no quotable change. The eastern market is somewhat excited in regard to coffee. The indications are that prices will be higher provided the advance in the east is maintained. Sugars are active and a good many lots are changing hands. Other articles are without change. The following are the latest quotations:

Green Coffees—Fancy 25½c; choice 24½c; prime 23c; good 22c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in papers is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—The market for refined sugars is strong, tending upward. We quote as follows: Standard A 10¼c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¾c; Franklin extra 9¾c; American extra C, 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangcon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13½@14c per lb.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no very material change, it may be summed up as follows: Wheat is dull with but little doing in red winter at $1 30@1 35; amber and white $1 40@1 45 per bushel. Corn is active and finds ready sale especially ear, with sales at 80@84c, shelled, sales of several car low mixed at 75@76c per bushel. Oats are steady with sales of white at 60@61c; mixed 58@59c per bushel. Rye quiet and unchanged and held at $1@1 05. Barley—prices nominal and held at $1 50; no sales were reported.

FISH—The market for new fish was moderately active, but old fish are dull and neglected; the following are the card prices for the various kinds: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel per bbl $31; No. 1 mess Mackerel $26; Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23; extra No. 1 Bay Mackerel $19; No. 1 Bay Mackerel $18; extra No. 2 Mackerel $17 50; No. 2 Bay Mackerel $16; new No. 3 Mackerel $14 25; George's Codfish, per 100 pounds, $6 50; Medium do $5; Lake Trout $7 50; white fish $7 50; Lake herring $5 50; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; Potomac herring, half bbls $3 63; Potomac shad, half bbls, $7; Burlington herring S. C., 50 in a box $1 75. On half barrels 32c for extra packing is charged.

HAY—We have to report a dull market The supply was fully up with the demand. Sales of baled were made on the wharf and from depot at $18, 20@23 per ton. Wagon hay sold in Allegheny at $24@28 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady with sales at $4 75@5 25 per barrel.

LARD OIL—Is firm. Sales No. 1 88@90c; linseed oil $1 05@1 10 per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS — The receipts are increasing. Hams have further advanced ¼c per lb and are held firmly. The card rates are: hams s. c. canvassed 14½c; shoulders 9¾c; common 8¾c; breakfast bacon 12½@13c; dried beef 17c; beef tongues $7 00@7 50 per dozen; rib sides 10¾c; short rib 11¼c; clear sides 11¾c; mess pork $19 50 per bbl.; ham sausage 10c per lb. prime leaf lard for summer use in tierces, 12½@12¾c; half bbls 13¼c; buckets 13¾c, in 3-lb. caddies 14¼c; in 5-lb. do. 14c; in 3-lb pails 15¼c; in 5-lb pails 15c; in 6-lb pails 14¾c per lb.

POTATOES—The market was a weak one; old stock dull and neglected; prices nominal at $1@1 20; sales new $3@6 per bbl.

POULTRY—Steady; with sales of spring chickens at 50@60c per pair.

RAGS—Steady; 2¾@3c per lb.

TALLOW—Market quiet at 6½@7c per pound.

WHISKY—Sales highwines at $1@1 01

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 25, 1874.

REMARKS:—There is a slightly firmer feeling reported at some points, but still the market is quiet and rather dull every where. At Titusville crude was sold at 2½c above the quotations of the previous day, while at Parker's United at river sold 2½@5c below the former quotations; sales at wells were somewhat firmer. There is no particular reason to expect any important change in the oil market for some time to come.

CRUDE.

The market for crude oil is quiet and dull; we quote United at river at $1 07½@1 10; at wells at 85@90c. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S.

4,500 bbls United at wells..... 85@90c
3,000 do do at river....$1 07½@1 10

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 per barrel; at wells 60c.

REFINED.

The home refined market is very dull with prices unchanged; we quote at the works by the car load at 11c.

New York—Market a shade firmer; refined is quoted at 12¾c; spot and July; 12¾@13c for August.

Philadelphia—The market is quiet; spot 12¾c; July 12¾@13c.

OIL BARRELS

Market is dull and prices too unsettled to quote.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 24—The Courier says: The market was very quiet, but there was a firmer feeling all around. On the upper road the market closed with $1 22½ bid for fresh orders.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,700 bbls	spot	$1 22½
500 do	do	1 25
1,000 do	do	1 20

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls	United at wells		87½
2,000 bbls	do	do	85
500 do	do	do	90
2,000 do	do	do river	$1 10
1,000 do	do	do do	1 07½

NEW YORK, June 24.—Closing of 23d.—The market was a trifle steadier with the demand slow; crude in bulk 5c; sales of 3,000 bbls July at 5¾c; 1,500 do crude in bulk for July at 5c; shipping 9c spot; 9¼c July; refined, sales 2,000 bbls June 12¾c closing at 12¾c bid; July 12¾c bid; 13c asked; August nominally at 13c; naptha spot 7½c; Philadelphia, firmer and quiet; refined 12¾c spot; 12¾@13c July.

TIDIOUTE, June 24.—Market dull at 85c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 24.—Market very quiet; no sales; quoted at about $1 00.

ROUSEVILLE, June 24.—Market firm; no sales; held at $1 00.

OIL CITY, June 24.—Market quiet but firm at $1 15@1 20.

TITUSVILLE, June 24.—Market quiet and dull; no sales; held at $1 20@1 22½.

PARKER'S LANDING, June 24.—United 85@87½c at wells; market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Market quiet; S. W. 12¾c; crude 4¾c; cases 17c; sales none; futures July 12¾@13c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

CATTLE.

The weather continues excessively warm and as a matter of course was anything but favorable for stock operations. The result was that dealers took hold sparingly, merely sufficient to meet their immediate wants. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note and they will be found properly recorded. Among the buyers the East was fairly represented, particularly Philadelphia. The latter was inclined to purchase freely. Several droves were taken by parties from Lancaster and other eastern counties. In regard to the future of the market dealers, as usual, differ; prime western steers hold about their own; common stock, including Texas and Colorados were a shade lower although the offerings of the latter were unusually large and holders were under the necessity of making concessions in order to effect sales. The general impression was that the bottom had been reached and that an improvement was not far off. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra steers, natives, fine and smooth	$6 65@6 75
Prime steer, natives, fine and smooth	6 40@6 50
Medium to good	6 00@6 25
Texas and Cherokees	4 00@5 25
Mixed stock	3 50@4 00
Bulls, as to quality	3 50@4 00
Rough stock	3 00@4 00

SHEEP.

The supply was a large one and was fully up with the demand; as is well known to our readers the excessive warm weather is anything but favorable for this description of stock; the market was a quiet one. The attempt to get up prices was a failure; buyers could not think of such a thing, hence it was no go; besides the news from the East was not very encouraging; the average quality, taken as a whole, was not up to last week's, whilst common stock was very dull; prime fat sheep was in better demand; this, however, is generally the situation; the current rates may be set down as follows: One dealers reports some pretty heavy purchases for the New York market at $4 50@5 75 per cwt as per quality.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb fine wool	$5 62@5 75
Prime 90@95 lb do	5 25@5 50
Prime 80@85 lb do	4 50@5 00
Prime 70@75 lb do	3 50@4 00

LAMBS.

Averaging from 50 to 60 lbs 6½@7c per pound.

HOGS.

There is scarcely any demand for hogs at this season and prices are altogether nominal.

PRICES.

Prime Philadelphia	$6 20@6 30
Yorkers	5 60@5 80

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied with the different kinds of stock; the offerings, all told, reached some 41 cars or about 745 head, being somewhat in advance of last week's offerings; of those noted above 18 car laods were from Chicago; this shows a material falling off from that point, but no more than was looked for by those who are posted in stock matters; it may be proper to note that the increase in grass cattle more than compensates us for those we lose from Chicago; as usual, the offerings were of a mixed description, good, bad and indifferent. It was estimated by those who ought to know that fully one-half the offerings consisted of grassers, and rices were from 10@15 per cent. below last week, while strictly prime stock, owing to the light offerings, was fully up with last week's prices; at the close only a limited number remained unsold. The ruling figures were:

PRICES.

Extra fine and smooth	$7 25@7 37
Prime fine and smooth	6 75@7 00
Medium to good	6 00@6 35
Common to prime grassers	4 50@5 50
Dry cows and heifers	4 50@4 40
Bulls as per quality and condition	3 25@4 50

MILCH COWS.

The supply was a large one, being in excess of the demand; most of them, however, was about the average in point of quality; as usual this description of stock found ready purchasers. The common grades were dull and very much neglected, and a good many remained unsold at the close; sales were made at a variety of prices as follows:

PRICES.

Fair to good	$35 00@40 00
Inferior	25 00@30 00
Good milkers	45 00@65 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings on sale were large, exceeding 1,450 head; the market was decidedly one of the hardest of the season; at the close quite a number of lots remained unsold. The butchers, for some reason or other, purchased very sparingly; prices as compared with last week's was fully ¼@1½c below the previous week.

The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Extra 90@100 lb	$5 00@5 50
Good 80@90 lb	4 87@5 25
Fair 70@75 lb	4 75@5 00
Scalawags	2 50@3 00

LAMBS.

Good sized lambs	$ 4 00
Young and small	1 50

CALVES.

The arrivals continue light; the supply, however, was fully up with the demand, which was a light one, in consequence of the hot weather. The rates are as follows: Large calves $5 50@6 00; younger and lighter $3 00@4 50 per head.

HOGS.

The supply on sale was a light one, but fully up with the demand; we quote nominally at $6 00@6 50 per cwt as per quality.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

REMARKS—The market was steady and trade is steadily increasing in this and the adjoining counties, particularly in Western Virginia and Eastern Ohio. There has, however, been no special change in prices; buyers appear satisfied and are taking hold liberally, although as usual the best grades are most sought after. The next thing in order will be an advance in these grades, particularly among those who can get along financially without depending on the current sales to make both ends meet. The market at present is a strong one and favors holders.

The following are the present rates:

PRICES.

Combing	50c
Fine fleece	43@44c
Tub-washed	43@45c
Medium fleece	40@42c
Common do	30@35c
Pulled wool	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Treasury disbursements $47,000. Customs receipts $324,000. Specie shipments $211,000, of which $115,000 was gold bars. Money loaned at 2@3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling dull and nominal at 487½@488 for sixty days and 490@490½ for sight.

Gold ranged at 111¾ to 111¾, the opening and closing prices. Carrying rates were 1@2 per cent.; borrowing flat@1. Clearings $29,000,000. State and railroad bonds firm. Governments steady.

Stocks were active in the early part of the day with frequent fluctuations. Shortly before the close weakness predominated and closing prices showed a decline of ½@2 per cent. from the highest point. The greatest decline was in Wabash, which dropped from 35½ to 33¾ on a revival of unfavorable rumors. Then came Lake Shore, which fell from 75¾ to 73¾. Western Union declined from 75¾ to 74¾ and New York Central from 99¾ to 99. These three stocks were influenced by rumors about the Commodore who was thrown from a wagon yesterday. Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwest, Rock Island and Ohios were each down about 1 per cent. Erie was eccentric throughout the day and the two extremes were 31½ and 20¾. Other fluctuations were less important. Sales between ten and two o'clock were 93,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Western Union, 25,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Wabash, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 St. Paul, 23,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Erie, and 8,000 Northwestern common.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton easier at 17⅝c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $4 85@5 15; common to good $6@6 30; good to choice $6 35@6 70. Wheat less active and lower; No 2 spring $1 42@1 43; No 2 Milwaukee $1 45@1 46; winter red western $1 43@1 47. Rye firm at $1 07@1 12. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active and lower; western mixed 81½@83c; black western 82½@83c; white 89c. Oats heavy and ower; mixe d western 61@62c; white western 65@67c. Hay, hops, molasses and rice unchanged. Coffee firm at 18@22c. Sugar unsettled at 7¾@8c. Petroleum firmer; crude 5@5¾c; refined 14c. Turpentine heavy at 36@36½c. Eggs firm at 27½@30c. Pork lower at $16. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet. Bellies 9¼c. Pickled shoulders in bulk 7c; hams do 12c; middles firmer; long clear 10@10¼c; short 10¼c. Lard lower at 11¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 99@99½c.

DRY GOODS.

Business was rather more active with commission houses and a more hopeful feeling evident in trade. Importers and jobbers were very quiet. Brown cotton in fair request and medium bleached shirtings moved more freely. Heavy fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings met with fair distribution to the western clothing trade. Bordered prints continue in good demand.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 17c. Flour dull at $6 15@6 25. Wheat weak at $1 25. Corn dull at 63@65c. Oats dull at 48@56c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork—Demand fair and market firm; sales at $17 87½@18 00, the latter for jobbing. Lard quiet at 11¾@11¾c. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 9c; clear sides held at 9½@9¾c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No. 2 $1 25. Oats quiet; No. 2 45½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 61¼c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 84c; Barley dull but unchanged; No. 3 95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but unsettled; No 3 white Wabash $1 38; No 1 white Michigan $1 48; amber 1 30½; No 3 red $1 25; rejected red $1 08. Corn a shade firmer; high mixed cash and seller July 66½c; seller August and September 67c; low mixed cash and seller July 66c; no grade 63c. Oats in active demand and prices advanced; No 1 56c; No 2 51½c; seller August 35½c; Michigan 52c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour firmer but unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn firm; yellow 78@83c Oats advancing; held at 62@63c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Eggs firm; western 17@18c. Refined petroleum 12¾c. Whisky 99c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 24.—No report on account of the laying of the corner stone for the new custom house.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 25, 1874.

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica;"	5 00@5 5⅞

	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$2⅛ 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00@1 10	

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 25, 1874.

Manufacturers' Revised Price List.

Inside Diameter. Inches.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft. Galvanized. $ cts.
⅛	06	
¼	06	09
⅜	07	10
½	09	13
¾	12	17
1	16	23
1¼	22	32
1½	28	40
2	40	55
2½	60	85
3	80	1 10
3½	1 10	1 50
4	1 30	1 75
4½	1 60	2 10
5	1 80	2 40
6	2 50	3 25

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No. 1, 4-4 Sheetings	11
Nanatook, 4-4 sheeting	10½
Pittsburgh Family 4-4 sheeting	10
Juniata B, fine, 4-4 sheeting	9½
Penn Mill 2 bush bags	35
Penn Mill 2½ bush bags	42
Penn Mill 3 bush bags	50
White Carpet chain, fine	31
Colored carpet chain, fine	38
Cotton batting	16
Cotton twine	24

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 25, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acia.				Magne cal	lb	80	@1 00
Acetic	lb	16	@ 20	—Carb	lb	35	@ 40
Citric	lb	1 50	@1 55	Manna S F	lb		60
Oxalic	lb	22	@ 25	Morph sul	oz	2 25	@2 75
Sulph.	lb		3½	Nutm No 1	lb		1 50
Tartaric	lb	65	@ 67	Oil anise		2 50	@4 00
Alcohol,	gal	2 00	@2 20	Bergamot	lb	7 50	
Aloes.				—Castor	lb	2½	
Cape	lb		20	—Cinnam'n	lb		2 25
Socot	lb		75	—Cloves	lb	3 50	
Am Carb	lb	26	@	Oil			
—Aqua	lb	11	@ 13	Cod liver	gal	2 00	@2 50
Annatto	lb	60	@ 70	Lemon	lb	4 00	@5 20
Ashes				Linseed,	gal	1 05	@1 10
—Soda	lb	4½	@ 5½	Neats F,	gal	90	@1 50
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00	@1 07	Olive,	gal	1 75	@2 00
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25	@3 50	—quarts	doz	6 25	@10 00
Bark				—pints,	doz	3 25	@3 50
Cassia	lb	28	@ 45	Origan	lb	70	@1 20
Cinch Red	lb	1 30	@1 40	Peppermt	lb	5 00	@6 00
Cinch Pale	lb	80	@ 85	Rosemary	lb	1 00	@1 50
Cinch Com	lb	38	@ 45	Sassafras	lb	80	@ 90
Black Leaf				Sperm,	gal	2 30	@2 50
American	lb	5	@ 6	Tanners,	gal	68	@ 75
East India	lb	11	@ 12	Whale,	gal	85	@ 95
German	lb	7	@ 9	Winter'n	lb		5 75
Blue Mass	lb		1 05	Opium	Ty	lb	11 50
Blue Vit	lb	13½	@14 ½	Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00	@4 50
Borax ro	lb	20	@ 22	Potass.			
Brims roll	lb	4½	@ 5½	Bichrom	lb		25
—Flor Sul	lb	5½	@ 6½	Chlorate	lb	40	@